

# Herald Tribune

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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:  
Temp. 25-35 (77-95). Tomorrow overcast. Yes-  
terday's temp. 22-32 (72-90). LONDON: Overcast.  
Temp. 22-35 (72-95). Tomorrow overcast. Yes-  
terday's temp. 22-35 (72-95). ROME: Overcast.  
Temp. 21-34 (69-93). NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp.  
30 (86). Yesterday's temp. 22-32 (72-90).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Algeria ..... 12.3  
Belgium ..... 25.0  
Denmark ..... 25.0  
France ..... 25.0  
Germany ..... 15.0  
Great Britain ..... 15.0  
Greece ..... 25.0  
India ..... 25.0  
Iran ..... 25.0  
Italy ..... 25.0  
Japan ..... 25.0  
Lebanon ..... 25.0  
Luxembourg ..... 25.0  
Morocco ..... 25.0  
Netherlands ..... 15.0  
Norway ..... 25.0  
Portugal ..... 15.0  
Spain ..... 25.0  
Sweden ..... 25.0  
Switzerland ..... 15.0  
Turkey ..... 25.0  
U.S. Military (EUR) ..... 25.0  
U.S. Military (JAP) ..... 25.0

No. 28,797

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PARIS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1975

Established 1887

## Goncalves Foes Join Junta Talks In Lisbon Crisis

LISBON, Aug. 25 (AP).—The leading officers of Portugal's revolution, including both supporters and opponents of Premier Vasco dos Santos Goncalves, gathered urgently today for a meeting that could decide the Premier's political fate.

Nine moderate officers who had led the drive to oust the Communist-supported Goncalves were included in the summons to a meeting of the 28-member Revolutionary Council.

It was the first time the nine dissidents had been called to a council meeting since being suspended from the elite body two weeks ago after they launched their campaign against Gen. Goncalves. The nine were believed ready to take military action against the Premier if he was not ousted peacefully.

## Timor Leader Sees Anarchy Gaining Sway

Reports Clashes Are Continuing

MACAO, Aug. 25 (Reuters).—The governor of Portuguese Timor reported tonight that armed clashes were continuing between rival political groups in the capital, Dili, and that the situation was deteriorating.

Gov. Lemos Pres said in a radio message received here that he could only "hold on" until Wednesday. After that I do not know.

The message said that constant gunfire was heard from the area here the two rival forces contacted each other. "The worst is that mostly women and children fell victim to indiscriminate grenade explosions," said. No exact casualty figures are available.

Paratroopers Save 14  
The message said that a party of Portuguese paratroopers, sent to help to evacuate the wounded, had brought 14 persons, including a pregnant woman with a bullet in her stomach, to hospitals in Dili.

Earlier, the government here reported that several hundred fugitives had left Dili on a ship which was sailing for Macao.

In Jakarta, a Defense Ministry spokesman denied reports that troops from Indonesia, which has been standing by to intervene in Portuguese Timor.

In Canberra, a senior defense spokesman denied reports that Australia had moved aircraft into a northern Australian area of origin because of the Timor situation.

9 Wounded Refugees  
A total of 1,170 refugees from Dili debarked at Darwin today on the Norwegian freighter and Bakke. Nine were reported to have been wounded by grenade explosions and gunfire in Dili and taken to a hospital.

The vessel's captain, Arvid Iberg, said that the Portuguese authorities seemed to have completely lost control of the situation in Dili.

The civil war erupted after the pro-revolutionary Democratic Unionist Front (UDF) took control of the colony's other main town, Bauca, in an attempted coup on Aug. 11 and were immediately attacked by the leftist Revolutionary Front for an Independent Timor (FRETILIN).

The government in Lisbon has said there was widespread panic and hundreds of women and children had been murdered in fighting. A Macao statement said that hundreds of Chinese businessmen had fled the colony and sought refuge in a church and in the port area.

## Burns Says U.S. Grain Sales May Boost Food Costs by 2.5%

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (NYT).—Arthur Burns, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, said today that grain sales to the United States might result in a 2.5-percent increase in the cost of food in the United States.

Asked if the government should, therefore, restrict such sales, Mr. Burns answered that that could be accomplished only through export controls, which he said would severely damage the economy of the nation.

Mr. Burns' comments were made on the television program "The News," which he was asked about a statement made by Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butte last week, that a sale of 9.8 million tons of wheat to the United States would result in a 1.5-percent increase in the cost of food during the year.

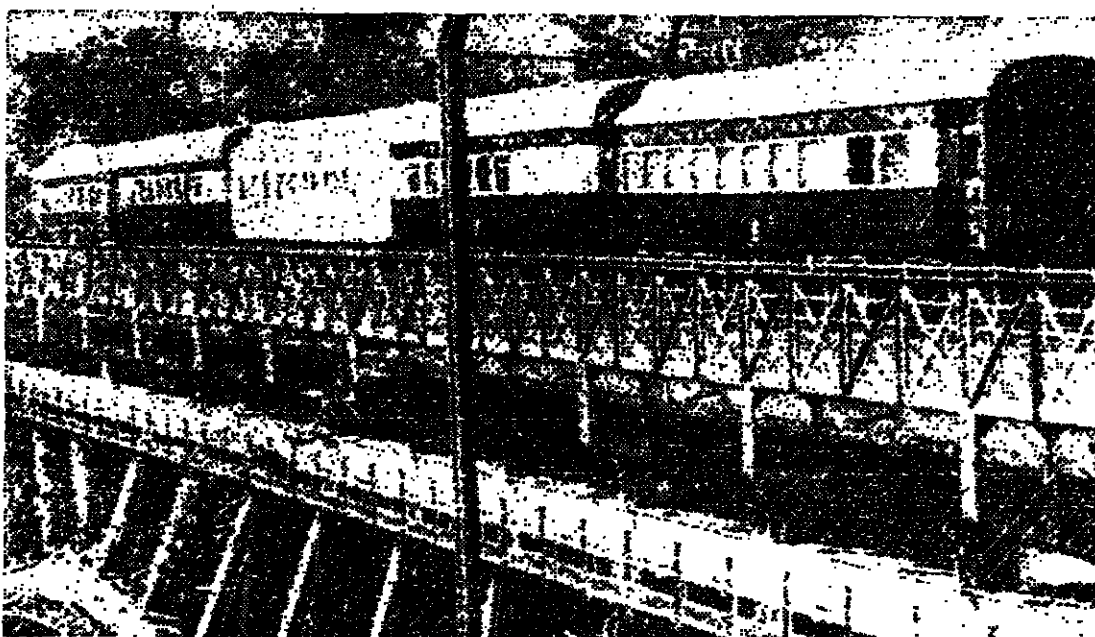
Mr. Burns said, "When pressed for

an exact figure, he estimated that it might be as much as 2.5 percent.

Mr. Butte's estimate was limited to this year and did not take into account the possibility of future wheat sales. Agriculture Department officials said last week that, because of poor harvests, the Soviet Union probably would need to purchase a further 8.5 million tons of grain.

In response to a question, Mr. Burns said the sales could be stopped "if we were willing to slap on export controls. That's the only way to do it. And the export controls would have to be general. They could not be confined to the Soviet Union, because, after all, if we stopped shipping grain to the Soviet Union, the Soviet Union could still buy grain from the Germans or the French or the Danes, who would be buying from us."

He added, "But export controls of a comprehensive sort, I think, could damage us and damage us severely in the future."



CONFERENCE SITE...South African railway cars on bridge over Zambezi at Victoria Falls where the preliminary talks on a Rhodesian constitution were held yesterday.

## Vorster, Kaunda Are Driving Forces

## Black-White Rhodesia Talks Open

By Charles Mohr

VICTORIA FALLS, Rhodesia, Aug. 25 (NYT).—South African Prime Minister John Vorster and Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda worked from dawn until late tonight in an extraordinary diplomatic effort to force the black and white leaders of Rhodesia to begin real progress on a new constitutional and racial formula for that troubled country.

The Revolutionary Council, once the ruling body in the revolutionary government, was downgraded to a consultative authority after the military rulers decided to concentrate administrative and military powers in a triumvirate consisting of Gen. Costa Gomes, Gen. Goncalves and the security chief, Gen. Otelo de Carvalho.

Showdown Hinted  
The nine dissidents, led by the former foreign minister, Maj. Ernesto Melo Antunes, went underground after their suspension, fearing arrest by authorities determined to keep Gen. Goncalves in power.

Their appearance at the council meeting suggested a showdown leading to Gen. Goncalves's dismissal or possibly a compromise under which he would lose the premiership but remain in the junta.

Reliable sources said Gen. Costa Gomes was hoping Gen. Goncalves would submit and spare the nation possible violence.

Gen. Goncalves, however, gave no sign that he was willing to quit. He reportedly told relatives Friday he had had enough. But the following day he expressed determination not to be moved.

Early today, President Costa Gomes rebuffed Premier Goncalves by withdrawing a statement that Gen. Goncalves's supporters had interpreted as support for keeping the Premier in office.

The brief statement admitted "a climate of instability" because of divisions within the armed forces and concluded with an ambiguous declaration that "meanwhile, it is up to the government to continue to assure the administration of the country."

Gen. Costa Gomes said the statement should be considered void because of the "abuse" made of it by part of the Portuguese press.

The Communist-run Lisbon press and radio station interpreted the concluding phrase as support for Gen. Goncalves. But moderate officers who have demanded his dismissal said the reference meant "government in the abstract, not the government of Goncalves."

The President also ordered withdrawn from circulation a statement issued by the general staff's information and psychological warfare section, which has taken Gen. Goncalves's side.

What our critics call haste was only determination "to head off 'contradictory undercurrents' among the public," government spokesman Panayotis Lambrias said. The spokesman, a minister in the Premier's office, said that the "contradictory undercurrents" could also have developed in the armed forces.

His statement was interpreted by politicians as an indication that the armed forces' leaders had expressed opposition to the death sentences.

The leaders of all opposition parties took stands against the sentences' commutation. Several hundred leftist youths demonstrated today, shouting: "Death to the junta murderers!"

Unanimous Decision  
Mr. Lambrias said that at a special meeting today the "Cabinet unanimously decided to propose the commutation of the three death sentences" if they are not upset by an appeal.

The government would have been criticized had it done otherwise—if it had remained silent and indecisive and allowed irresponsible and uncontrolled elements to create disturbances," he said.

Justice Minister Constantine Stefanakis, appearing at a press conference with Mr. Lambrias, said the government's motives also were "humanitarian and in harmony with the societies which are opposed to capital punishment... as cruel and inhuman punishment."

Exercising willpower and patience, the two leaders kept the Rhodesians cloistered for most of the day and well into the night in a South African train parked over the Zambezi River just below the Victoria Falls.

One report by sources close to the talks was that Mr. Kaunda and Mr. Vorster had urged—perhaps demanded—that the white minority government of Rhodesia Prime Minister Ian Smith and the African National Council, a loose coalition of black nationalists, reach a full new constitutional agreement within 60 days and begin hard bargaining in committee within seven days.

Mr. Smith, in effect, is Mr. Vorster's proxy and the ANC is Mr. Kaunda's, and there was an atmosphere of pressure around the talks. Meanwhile, Mr. Vorster and Mr. Kaunda had private talks today on a whole range of southern African questions, including the future of disputed South-

West Africa (Namibia) and the apartheid policy of discrimination in South Africa.

It was seen as the biggest breakthrough yet in Mr. Vorster's long campaign to try to end South Africa's diplomatic isolation and his country's position as a pariah in the African continent. He looked understandably pleased tonight when he called the day-long conversations "very interesting and pleasant."

The Rhodesian problem was probably still far from solution. It did appear, however, that Mr. Smith had been forced into prolonged discussions, which he had not wanted, and that an attempt had been made to isolate and neutralize the militant, intransigent wing of the African National Council. Some ANC elements have been waging guerrilla war for 12 years in the council's drive to win ruling power from Rhodesia's 200,000 whites and give (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



ON THE BRIDGE—Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, left, and South African Prime Minister John Vorster before joining Rhodesian blacks and whites for conference.

## Regime to Commute 3 Death Sentences

## Protests Ignored, Papadopoulos Is Spared

ATHENS, Aug. 25 (UPI).—The government, resisting political and popular pressure, decided today to commute the death sentences to a court imposed Saturday on former dictator George Papadopoulos and two of his closest associates in the 1967 coup. It said that the speed of its decision served the country's stability.

"What our critics call haste was only determination" to head off "contradictory undercurrents among the public," government spokesman Panayotis Lambrias said. The spokesman, a minister in the Premier's office, said that the "contradictory undercurrents" could also have developed in the armed forces.

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Justice Minister Constantine Stefanakis, appearing at a press conference with Mr. Lambrias, said the government's motives also were "humanitarian and in harmony with the societies which are opposed to capital punishment... as cruel and inhuman punishment."

The defendants could appeal within five days through the local district attorney or within 20 days through the prosecutor of the Supreme Court, the Justice Minister said. He added that the court then could take several weeks to consider the case, but it "could not judge the issue [of guilt]—only the procedural and legalistic correctness of the trial."

Papadopoulos, former Col. Nicholas Makarezos and former tank commander Stylianos Pattakos were convicted of high treason in abolishing democracy. Fifteen other former army officers, who helped the three lead the April 21, 1967, coup, received jail terms ranging from five years to life.

Angelos Karayannopoulos, defense counsel for Papadopoulos, said that his client will not appeal. Costas Christakis, lawyer for Pattakos, said he was preparing an appeal which he intended to present to his client for approval.

Socialist party leader Andreas Papandreu told newsmen today: "We are for the execution of the sentences imposed by justice."

Manlis Glezos, a Communist party aide who rose to prominence for his resistance against the Nazis in World War II, said the government's decision shows that it has commitments to foreigners. He declared: "The victims of the much-hated dictatorship should express their opposition to the government's decision."

Mr. Glezos was sentenced to death during the civil war in Greece and had his sentence commuted by a government in which the current Premier, Constantine Karamanlis, held the social welfare portfolio.

Center Union politician George Mangrikis said the commutation of the sentences was a mistake "of national dimensions."

Two parliament members belonging to Mr. Karamanlis's New Democracy party said the government is committing a political mistake and "death" can be the only guarantee against a repetition of high treason.

## Secretary Still Cautious

## Kissinger Accelerates Pace of Peace Mission

By Bernard Gwertzman

JERUSALEM, Aug. 25 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger shuttled between here and Alexandria today to accelerate the projected Egyptian-Israeli agreement in the Sinai that now seems close to conclusion.

After a late-evening meeting with Israeli officials after his return from Egypt, Mr. Kissinger said: "We're making constructive and good progress on all issues and still have not run into unusual difficulties." He said there was a possibility he could finish the negotiations by the end of the week.

No unexpected snags appear to have developed so far in Mr. Kissinger's five days of mediation on this latest Middle East "diplomatic shuttle," and U.S. and Israeli officials said today that virtually all major substantive issues seemed to be resolved.

But reporters on Mr. Kissinger's Air Force Boeing 707 jet were cautioned by Mr. Kissinger and his top aides that obstacles could still arise and stall the negotiations.

Mr. Kissinger's main concern at the moment is not on major issues, since the geographic and political aspects of the accord seem agreed upon. Rather, the problem for him is how to present the final package to the public. The Israelis, with a major public relations problem, want as many as possible of the Egyptian concessions to Israel to be made public, thereby helping Premier Yitzhak Rabin to sell it to a skeptical population.

President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, however, wants to avoid as much as possible having to admit that he has agreed to such acts of conciliation as lifting the Arab trade embargo against U.S. firms dealing with Israel and non-participation in the Syrian-led move to suspend Israel from the United Nations.

Secrecy Rejected  
Mr. Sadat, in an impromptu session with reporters at his summer home in Alexandria before starting his talks this morning with Mr. Kissinger, said that "nothing will be secret" and that everything Egypt agreed to would be announced publicly.

But reporters and diplomats doubted that he intended to have the Egyptians do the publicity. The Israelis have already leaked almost every "secret" detail of the negotiations to the press.

Mr. Kissinger, who is trying to complete the negotiations before a scheduled speech to the special session of the UN General Assembly on Sept. 2, has decided to press ahead as rapidly as possible in the negotiations.

Originally, Mr. Kissinger planned to spend the night in Alexandria, but after his initial session with Mr. Sadat, the secretary apparently received enough from the Egyptians to warrant returning to Israel tonight.

After arriving back in Israel, Mr. Kissinger and his top aides met with Mr. Rabin and his negotiating team late into the evening. The day started shortly before 9 a.m. when Mr. Kissinger and his party of about 40 aides, security men and newsmen, flew in two Israeli helicopters from a soccer field across the street from the King David Hotel to Ben Gurion Airport.

From Israel's international airport, Mr. Kissinger's jet flew to an Egyptian military air base between Cairo and Alexandria. The party went in four helicopters to Alexandria.

The process was repeated in reverse tonight, except the Israeli

helicopters landed near the Knesset building.

With the negotiations, as expected, nearing a conclusion, details continue to be leaked or otherwise disclosed. Today's developments include:

• The Egyptians have agreed in principle to Israel's request that they limit their advance

eastward in the new accord to the 10-mile stretch currently the UN buffer zone in the Sinai, although in the south the Egyptians will be able to advance some miles southward toward the Gulf of Suez, near the Abu Rudeis oil fields.

• Apparently no decision has

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



EMBRACE—President Anwar Sadat and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger greet before talks in Alexandria yesterday.

## Israelis Worry Over Accord And Mistrust Kissinger...

By Henry Kamm

JERUSALEM, Aug. 25 (NYT).—They wake up the whole neighborhood, a security man said disapprovingly when protesters in soundtrucks tried to make themselves heard by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger before dawn Friday.

"You must be joking," a colleague replied. "Who's sleeping in Israel these days? They're all too worried."

Apocryphal or not, the anecdote reflects the mood of Israelis as Mr. Kissinger conducts his negotiations for an interim agreement between Israel and Egypt. The protests by opponents of a settlement are at a peak that this country has not known before but the majority of Israelis are more worried than angry about an agreement that they feel is inevitable.

The sentiments of officials, who maintain a public attitude of being entirely free to reject what they do not consider good for Israel, is not much different. They, more than the public, be-

lieve that Israel cannot let Mr. Kissinger go home empty-handed as he did in March and they, too, are worried about the agreement.

Their concerns are manifold. They know that Israel is about to surrender territory that would cost Israeli lives to regain and would have to be regained to avert catastrophe if war resumed. They know the price of the petroleum they must acquire to replace the production of the Abu Rudeis fields that will revert to Egypt.

Moreover, they feel that with the loss of the oilfields Israel will also lose a further measure of its freedom of action, because it will depend on the United States to assure petroleum supplies.

Most significantly, they feel the United States humbled Israel in the eyes of the world and the U.S. public by laying on Israel all the blame for the setback in the secretary's diplomacy and by making it appear that Israel was bargaining about minor pieces of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## ...Who Is Still 'Good Friend' And Symbol of Hope in Egypt

By James M. Markham

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Aug. 25 (NYT).—President Anwar Sadat, and a large number of ordinary Egyptians, appear to view a Sinai disengagement agreement as a small but important move in a historic gamble that will revive the long-stagnant Egyptian economy.

But these almost visionary expectations are not shared by

all Egyptians. Some skeptics see a small advance in Sinai as an insignificant beginning to a long and uncertain process.

"It's like one of those Russian dolls," observed an Egyptian journalist. "You open one and there's another one inside. You open it and there's another."

In Mr. Sadat's heady gamble, the United States and his "good friend" Henry Kissinger are assigned central roles, according to conversations with a large number of well-placed Egyptians and foreigners.

First, through Mr. Kissinger's good offices, the United States will help shove Israeli troops deeper into Sinai, out of artillery range of the Suez Canal and restore the important fields at Abu Rudeis for the oil-poor Egyptians.

Then, with the canal area "safe" for outside investments, the United States, it is hoped, will lead an influx of capital and technology into Egypt, eventually lifting the living standards of its 35 million people.

Mr. Sadat apparently has few limits to his vision of cooperation with the United States, which marks a break with dependence on—and consequent indebtedness to—the Soviet Union.

"We bought weapons from Western Europe," he told a group of visiting congressmen earlier this month. "I wonder now: Will you agree if I ask you to sell me weapons? ... The time may come when I will ask you to sell me weapons."

The President's persistent theme (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## At Nonaligned Nations Meeting

## Arabs Stop Short of Calling For Israeli Ouster From UN

By Joanne Omang

LIMA, Aug. 25 (WP).—Arab nations stopped short of calling directly for the expulsion of Israel from the United Nations today as representatives of 108 countries gathered for the opening session of the Fifth Ministerial Conference of Nonaligned Nations.

Representing half the world's population, the delegates are meeting this week in an effort to agree on questions of redistribution of wealth, resources, power and prestige.

Even before tonight's opening session, the heads of 20 Arab delegations, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, agreed to a declaration asking the non-aligned nations to help implement an earlier resolution that could oust Israel from the UN. The

statement was considered a reflection of the relatively moderate viewpoint of the Egyptians, who are moving toward an interim peace agreement with Israel in negotiations expected to conclude this week.

The declaration should lead to adoption by the conference of a similar resolution during its final plenary session at the end of the week. That would signal the apparent end of a drive by some Arab nations to vote Israel out of the UN at the 30th General Assembly session beginning Sept. 18.

U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has warned repeatedly that any vote to expel Israel would force the United States (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



## Plot in Libya Confirmed by Forces Chief

### Only One Top Aide Involved, He Says

BEIRUT, Aug. 25 (AP)—Libya's chief of staff confirmed in an interview published here today that a group of officers plotted a coup against the rule of Col. Moammar Qadhafi in Tripoli last month.

Lt. Col. Abu Bakr Younis, weekly elation in the pro-Libyan weekly Beirut Al-Massa was the first official admission of the attempt against Col. Qadhafi, which was reported by the hostile Egyptian press.

Col. Younis said Maj. Omar el-Maheshy was the only member of the Revolutionary Command Council involved in the "abortive coup plot." He confirmed reports that the major fled to neighboring Tunisia when the plot was discovered.

"We had reports that Maheshy began to enlist a number of officers from his native town to stage a coup," Col. Younis said. "He began to mold them into a 'bloody' against Col. Qadhafi, using lies and rumors."

"We followed the operation up and uncovered it. Maheshy collapsed and escaped to Tunisia during the night."

Venue of Marxism  
Col. Younis gave no other details about the conspiracy but described Maj. Maheshy as a "bourgeois with a thin veneer of Marxist culture."

Reports in the Cairo press said another council member, Maj. Bashir Hawadi, was involved with Maj. Maheshy. Maj. Hawadi was wounded and arrested along with 30 other officers, according to the reports.

Col. Qadhafi's regime has since made death the penalty for plotting or attempting to overthrow the government.

In a separate interview, the same magazine quoted the chief of state as saying he is trying to build a "strategic, not just a passing relationship" with the Soviet Union.

"I have written a letter to Leonid Brezhnev on the requirements needed to set up this relationship," Col. Qadhafi said. "Moscow is studying the letter and we are waiting for its answer."

Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin made an official visit to Libya in May during which Libya was reported to have placed large arms orders with the Soviet Union.

## Kissinger Still 'Good Friend' And Symbol of Hope in Egypt

(Continued from Page 1)  
is that Egypt badly needs a stretch of peace to make up for the "seven wretched years" that included the 1967 and 1973 Middle East wars, in terms of economic progress.

And, if random conversations on the streets of Cairo and Alexandria are any measure, ordinary Egyptians do perceive a distinct change between moving their country out of a war footing and prosperity.

"Good, good," said a news vendor, when asked about Mr. Kissinger's shuttling to this pleasant, unofficial summer capital on the Mediterranean. "If there is peace, then everything will go well."

An urban Egyptian half-jokingly pointed to a malfunctioning elevator in the Palestine

## Troops Discover 2 Dead in Ulster

BELFAST, Aug. 25 (UPI)—Two men were found shot to death today during an alert by Northern Ireland's security forces. Police said that the two men, as yet unidentified, were found on a country road in County Armagh near the border of the Irish Republic.

Britain's 14,000 soldiers in Northern Ireland were involved in the security sweep by late last night in an operation to avert potential violence between Catholics and Protestants. The troops were assisted by members of the 7,000-man Ulster Defense Regiment.

## 600 at Rome Prison Protest Reform Delay

ROME, Aug. 25 (Reuters)—About 600 prisoners at Rome's Rebibbia Prison today staged a peaceful protest against delays in implementing prison reforms enacted by parliament last month. Prison officials said the protest started when inmates learned that some of the new law's provisions would not come into effect for 12 months more. Prisoners refused to return to their cells after the morning exercise period and were gathered on the jail's sports field, the officials said.



NEW BILL—Israel's National Union of Students has printed its own version of the U.S. \$100 bill, replacing Benjamin Franklin with Henry Kissinger and showing a map on the back with arrows pointing to Israel's old frontiers. The students fear Mr. Kissinger's policies will force Israel to withdraw from the Sinai, returning it to Egypt.

## Kissinger Accelerates Pace Of Mideast Peace Mission

(Continued from Page 1)  
been reached on how many American-managed early-warning systems will be permitted in the Sinai passes to be vacated by Israel. The Israelis had sought six, but the number will be closer to four. The Egyptians have already agreed to a major Israeli demand, to keep Israel's—

taken U.S. support—at the UN Hashelba early-warning installation to the west of the Gidi Pass.

Mr. Kissinger said in a joint news conference with Mr. Sadat, at the end of their talks today, that if he could not complete the negotiations by the time he had to go to New York to give his speech, he would come right back to conclude it.

He will meet again with Israeli leaders tomorrow morning and return to Alexandria tomorrow afternoon.

Mr. Kissinger said that in the talks today in Egypt "good work" was accomplished in removing some of the "difficulties."

## Kissinger Still 'Good Friend' And Symbol of Hope in Egypt

(Continued from Page 1)  
Hotel here: "You see that elevator? It's because of the war that it doesn't work."

That's what people say. People blame everything that goes wrong on war.

It is hard, though, to find an Egyptian who believes that the October 1973 war was not a victory for his side. Consequently, as a European diplomat put it, "they definitely believe they're negotiating from a position of strength."

"And I think," he continued, "there's a certain feeling of contempt for the way the Israelis are, well, selling their soul."

Restlessness Seen  
A cartoon in the Cairo daily Al-Ahram caught this mood of restlessness nicely: two Israeli protesters are pictured holding a banner that reads, in large letters, "Our Nation and Our Sons Are Not for Sale." In tiny print is added: "For Less Than \$3 billion."

It is widely agreed that Mr. Sadat feels he must improve the lot of ordinary Egyptians soon, or face a possible upheaval. The tail of the economy is wagging the dog of Mr. Sadat's diplomacy, observed a long-time foreign resident of Cairo, who senses a building restlessness among workers in the capital, whose wages are eroded by inflation.

The world demonstrations against Mr. Kissinger in Jerusalem appear to have furthered his image here, even though many Egyptians express the conviction that the protests were orchestrated by the Israeli government.

Two days ago, when Mr. Kissinger arrived at Mr. Sadat's seaside villa here, the President went through what have now become almost liturgical embraces with the secretary of state; nor did Mr. Sadat fail to call him, once more, "My friend Henry."

This seems to rub off on the Egyptians, who were delighted when, on earlier trips, Mr. Kissinger went out of his way to visit Egypt's ancient monuments and who seem quietly pleased that on this trip Mr. Kissinger chose to remain in Alexandria while her husband shuttled.

"Kissinger means hope," an educated Egyptian woman said, putting succinctly what many Egyptians seem to feel.

## Israel Uneasy As Agreement Draws Near

(Continued from Page 1)

territory. Officials assert that Mr. Kissinger, assuming Israel has left here in March that the United States would refrain from doing that and then reneged almost instantly.

But, the officials indicate with unhappiness, Israel had to come to heel. "I tell my friends who complain, 'You're right, but tell me the alternative,'" an official said.

Reflecting on the proposed stationing of U.S. technicians on the new truce lines and the huge U.S. military and economic aid package of more than \$2 billion that Israel is likely to receive in return for accepting the interim agreement, another Israeli official commented:

"I feel like we are being reduced from the status of a junior ally to the status of a junior client." But the principal focus of Israeli criticism, anguish and anger is Mr. Kissinger. His general image among Israelis is that of a manipulator, perhaps as much interested in the manipulation itself as in the issues at stake, as well as in the advancement of his own reputation and career.

Personal Vindication  
The negative image is enhanced by the fact that the secretary is Jewish. In the extreme emotionalism of the nationalist and religious zealots who have been leading the demonstrations, Mr. Kissinger is personally vilified with suggestions of treason against his own people.

"Jewboy" is an epithet that has been hurled at Mr. Kissinger by those who feel that he has put himself into the service of the enemies of Israel. "Kapoo," German concentration camp slang for prisoners who acted as trustees for the Germans, is another.

On a more sophisticated level, Mr. Kissinger, who lived in Nazi Germany until 1938, has twice been taken to Yad Vashem, the memorial to the 6 million Jewish victims of the Nazis, to hear Israeli officials who have not shared his first-hand experience remind him of the persecution of the Jews.

"There are at least two Kissingers," an official said. "The Kissinger who goes to Yad Vashem and is supposed to play himself up as the savior of the Jews and a Machiavellian college professor conducting affairs of state."

Israelis concede that they expect more from Mr. Kissinger because he is a Jew and, therefore, tend to judge him more harshly. For the same reason, they say, Arab leaders probably judge him more favorably.

Today, a frequently heard cry calls for liberation of the black in the three remaining white-ruled countries—South Africa, South-West Africa and Rhodesia. A low-key black guerrilla war is already under way in Rhodesia.

If the challenge were taken up on a large scale, how good would the black guerrillas be?

A Profile  
From interviews throughout the affected states, territories and newly established nations, this profile emerges:

In the main, the African guerrilla seems to be an adolescent, often illiterate, rarely having a secondary-school education. He is either a volunteer or has been pressed into service on his leader's contention that "compulsory military service" is mandatory in wartime. He usually is armed with a Soviet or Chinese weapon but sometimes has only a knife or a club.

His training period varies, from perhaps three months for the ordinary youngster to 18 months or more for those with aptitudes for leadership, communications, intelligence or other specialties. The guerrilla often is trained in such African countries as Tanzania, Algeria, the Congo or Zambia. But some guerrillas have received military and other instruction in the Soviet Union, China, Czechoslovakia or North Korea.

In training, the ordinary recruit or abductee is firmly, even harshly, disciplined and is indoctrinated

## Signs of Government Encouragement Personality Cult Develops Around Mrs. Gandhi in India

By Jacques Leslie

NEW DELHI, Aug. 25.—The Indian government is observing for a major Hindu magazine, publishing a directory of Indian women. Not coincidentally, the book will be released on Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's birthday, Nov. 19.

Buses and billboards here bear signs quoting or praising Mrs. Gandhi. One of the most prevalent posters says, "The People Thank the Prime Minister for Saving the Nation."

Officials encourage the notion that Mrs. Gandhi and the nation are synonymous. Newspaper editors have been instructed to give prominent displays to the speeches and photographs of the Prime Minister and her appearances on government-controlled television have increased. A new book, consisting only of her ordinary speeches and articles by Mrs. Gandhi, is titled "India."

With emergency rule a little more than two months old, it is clear that a cult of personality is developing around the 57-year-old Prime Minister.

The campaign is being promoted by the government and Mrs. Gandhi's Congress party, but it has also gained the support of many others who seem anxious to earn her goodwill. One apparent example is a noted Indian artist with a flair for publicity, M.P. Hussain. Soon after the emergency began, he gave Mrs. Gandhi three giant paintings said to symbolize her triumph over evil.

3 Phases of Crisis

The first painting, called "June 12" (the day of Mrs. Gandhi's court conviction, which ignited the present crisis), showed a woman obviously representing the Prime Minister. In the second painting, "June 24" (when a Supreme Court justice gave Mrs. Gandhi a conditional stay of punishment), the woman appears in turmoil. But in the third painting, titled "June 26" (the date of the emergency declaration), the woman has emerged victoriously as Durga, the Hindu goddess who symbolizes bravery.

Photographs of Mr. Hussain showing the paintings to Mrs. Gandhi appeared on the front pages of several Indian newspapers. The paintings were then displayed in the central hall of India's Parliament.

Socialist India, the Congress party's official magazine, is full of praise for the Prime Minister in normal times, but it has gone to greater lengths since the emergency began. Its most recent issue carried an article called "Why We Should Have Complete Faith and Trust in Indira Gandhi" and another, purportedly written by a Canadian businessman, stating, "Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's wisdom is the wisdom of India."

The student branch of the Congress party is to be organizing "India study circles" at all major Indian universities.

Mrs. Gandhi tries to give the impression of remaining aloof from praise by her subordinates but she is not above making statements suggesting her own importance.

She recently wrote an article entitled "My Secret of Success," for a major Hindu magazine. She said that when she was a child the teacher asked her what her ambition was, and expected her to reply "that I wanted to become a teacher, doctor or lawyer . . . but I replied, 'I want to be like Joan of Arc.'"

Mrs. Gandhi has recounted the same anecdote on Indian television and included it in her book "India."

Mrs. Gandhi also said in her book that as a 5-year-old child she contributed to the independence movement then building in India. Many Indians were trying to purify themselves of foreign influence by destroying all foreign goods, she said, and she discovered to her dismay that her doll was foreign-made. "I took the doll up on the roof-terrace and set fire to her," she wrote. "Then the tears came as if they could never stop. And for some days I was ill with a temperature. To this day I hate striking a match."

Mrs. Gandhi concluded another essay, "On Being a Mother," by saying: "My public work has sometimes taken me away from my children. Yet even they feel it is worthwhile because through it I am attempting to play my part in building a better future for all the children of India."

Since the emergency began, slogans praising Mrs. Gandhi and her 21-point economic program have sprouted all over New Delhi, a city not previously noted for political posters. Some appear to be government-sponsored, such as a large sign which, suspended from an overpass, says: "The only magic to remove poverty: hard work, clear vision, iron will, strictest discipline—Indira Gandhi."

Other signs are paid for by businessmen who publicize their support for her while advertising their products. Some observers believe that the new focus on the Prime Minister is a natural consequence of India's drift toward authoritarianism. "The steps that Mrs. Gandhi has taken recently have really detracted from her moral authority," a diplomat said. "You need propaganda in an authoritarian system to balance off the minuses."

To be sure, Mrs. Gandhi is not the first Indian in modern times whose actions have provoked streams of tribute from countrymen. Both Nehru and Mohandas Gandhi, the religious and political leaders, inspired devotion, and their ideas are still frequently mentioned, though less often followed.

Obedience to one leader is "part of our heritage," said an Indian who usually is critical of Mrs. Gandhi. "There has always been the ruler and the ruled. The idea of a democratically constituted group [of leaders] hasn't taken root yet."

But in contrast to the unquestionably genuine reverence for Mahatma Gandhi and Nehru, the effort to glorify Mrs. Gandhi is clearly state-sponsored and is greeted with cynicism by many educated Indians.

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## Experts Salute Their Political Power

## African Guerrillas: More Zeal Than Skill

By Tom Lambert

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 25.—War is no stranger to Africa's blacks nor is guerrilla warfare new to them.

Well-organized Zulu tribesmen fought major, if unsuccessful, battles with the British late in the 19th century. Early in this century, South-West African heroes waged a five-year campaign against the Germans.

Later, the Mau Mau terrorists challenged the British in Kenya. Only just recently, blacks' wars against the Portuguese came to an end in Lisbon's old African colonies.

Today, a frequently heard cry calls for liberation of the black in the three remaining white-ruled countries—South Africa, South-West Africa and Rhodesia. A low-key black guerrilla war is already under way in Rhodesia.

If the challenge were taken up on a large scale, how good would the black guerrillas be?

A Profile  
From interviews throughout the affected states, territories and newly established nations, this profile emerges:

In the main, the African guerrilla seems to be an adolescent, often illiterate, rarely having a secondary-school education. He is either a volunteer or has been pressed into service on his leader's contention that "compulsory military service" is mandatory in wartime. He usually is armed with a Soviet or Chinese weapon but sometimes has only a knife or a club.

His training period varies, from perhaps three months for the ordinary youngster to 18 months or more for those with aptitudes for leadership, communications, intelligence or other specialties. The guerrilla often is trained in such African countries as Tanzania, Algeria, the Congo or Zambia. But some guerrillas have received military and other instruction in the Soviet Union, China, Czechoslovakia or North Korea.

In training, the ordinary recruit or abductee is firmly, even harshly, disciplined and is indoctrinated

ed as a "liberator" of Africa from colonialism and imperialism. His duties are spartan but arduous. He often is poorly paid, if at all.

He apparently receives sound instructions on handling individual weapons—often initially using a stick as a rifle and a stone as a hand grenade. He seems to be given only limited training in tactics, and little, if any, in strategy. He frequently is given basic schooling in reading and writing.

Most sources agree that Africa's guerrillas are shrewd, in some cases resourceful, adequately armed, patient and persistent.

"But as I recall, not one guerrilla force in Kenya, Algeria, Mozambique or Angola defeated militarily the foe it was fighting," an expert said.

"True, guerrilla was contributed to Britain's political decision to leave Kenya, the French decision to leave Algeria, the Portuguese decision to hand over Angola and Mozambique to their blacks," he continued.

"But in none of those countries did the black guerrillas win a military victory—capture the country in which they were fighting—as the Viet Cong did in Vietnam and the Khmer Rouge in Cambodia."

Although some blacks demurred, several white sources agreed that the black guerrilla does not rate with his Oriental counterpart, if only because of the difference in training, motivation and leadership.

"They cannot be compared," a former member of a French anti-guerrilla force in Indochina said. "Name one difference? The Viet Minh was willing to die; the African dodges death. He is not well motivated, or led. His tactics are poor. He is more a tribesman than a nationalist. But he is strong, stoic in the bush."

A former Portuguese soldier in Mozambique rated the guerrillas of the Moscow-leaning Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola as the best in southern Africa, describing them as "better trained, the most inspired."

But he agreed with several other sources that black guerrillas



MEETING PRESS—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi as she appeared on the U.S. television program "Meet the Press" Sunday via satellite from New Delhi to Washington.

## Lawyers Launch Legal Attack Against Gandhi Amendment

NEW DELHI, Aug. 25 (NYT).—Lawyers opposed to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi today launched a legal assault in the Supreme Court against a constitutional amendment that the government hastily enacted earlier this month to end her entanglement with the courts.

"The amendment alters the basic structure of the constitution," said Shanti Bhushan, a lawyer representing Raj Narain, a provincial politician who has been fighting the Prime Minister in the courts for several years. "Certain persons are being put above the law."

Mr. Narain, whom Mrs. Gandhi defeated for a seat in Parliament in 1971, is one of thousands of anti-government figures who have been jailed in the two months since a state of emergency was declared following a lower-court ruling in his favor, and against the Prime Minister, in June.

Mrs. Gandhi's lawyers today argued that the disputed amendment nullified the lower-court verdict, in which she was found guilty of two electoral improprieties in the campaign.

Terms of Measure

The amendment, which became law within 72 hours after its introduction in Parliament, forbids any court to hear any lawsuit challenging the election of the president or vice-president of India, two largely ceremonial offices, or the election of the prime minister or the speaker of the House.

Therefore, argued A.K. Sen, one of Mrs. Gandhi's lawyers, "the appeal stands disposed of by constitutional dispensation." Since the amendment retroac-

ively nullifies any pending litigation in such a case, Mr. Bhushan conceded that, if it is upheld, "this case is over." A decision could be made within a week or two, he said.

If the five-man panel of Supreme Court justices agree with Mr. Bhushan, that Parliament exceeded its prerogative and they strike down the amendment, they will then turn to the substance of the case.

The argument here turns on the definition of the "basic structure" of the constitution. In a case two years ago, the Supreme Court ruled that Parliament has the right to alter the Constitution but not its basic structure.

Mr. Bhushan argued that the amendment does indeed alter the basic structure because it takes away the Supreme Court's jurisdiction and because under it "the ruling political party can perpetrate itself and destroy democracy."

Driving Force  
There has been no real evidence of a desire by black and white Rhodesians to settle their differences, but today Mr. Kaunda and Mr. Vorster evidenced their strong wishes for an agreement.

Mr. Smith had asserted that today's meeting might last only 30 minutes and was meant to finally give the Rhodesians, sides the chance to signify their intention to negotiate and not fight.

The most severe Vorster-Kaunda pressure, however, seemed to be applied to the more militant members of the ANC. They were being asked to agree to do better negotiating within a deadline—Mr. Smith wants a formula evolved Aug. 9 in a Pretoria meeting held by Mr. Vorster, Mr. Smith and Mr. Kaunda's political adviser and special envoy, Mark Chonah.

This would violate the blacks' demands that the talks take place anywhere but within Rhodesia, and that the ANC figures, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole and James Chikere, face the threat of arrest as leaders of ANC-violent elements.

Tonight, Mr. Smith said he supposed journalists wondered why "a meeting that I thought would last one-half hour has gone on so long a time." He said that when he made the estimate "I believed I was talking with a normal people and I suppose these things are a little up-normal at the moment." Although he was chuckling, Mr. Smith seemed to be under strain.

Russia Will Try Seat Belts Again  
MOSCOW, Aug. 25 (AP).—The Soviet Union will make another attempt starting Jan. 1 to require motorists to wear seat belts.

The newspaper Evening Moscow said today that, starting next year, all drivers of cars with anchors for belts must have the belts and wear them.

The law was enacted early this year, to go into effect April 1, but it was rescinded when the authorities discovered that not enough seat belts were being produced.

New Soviet cars are now equipped with a lap and shoulder belt.

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## Needs Congressional Approval

## Small Nuclear Navy Carrier Is Ordered by Schlesinger

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (WP).—The Navy will have to build smaller aircraft carriers in the future but will be allowed to make them nuclear-powered under budget guidance just issued by Defense Secretary James Schlesinger.

If Congress goes along, which is questionable because of protests that present and past Navy leaders are expected to make, the fleet of the future will undergo a change in design.

The Nimitz class of super-carriers will give way—at least for the next five years of budgeting—to carriers about one-third smaller, under the Schlesinger guidance plan.

That order was made last week in what the Pentagon calls the amended program decision memorandum—a secret document that represents the defense secretary's final decisions on budget directions.

The aircraft-carrier decision represents the determination of Mr. Schlesinger and his civilian allies in the Pentagon to build a mix of weapons. The mix would include expensive weapons to take on the best the Soviet Union can field and cheaper weapons

which could handle the threat in wars like Vietnam.

Pentagon leaders call their program a "high-low mix." They argue that it will give the military services the numbers of weapons they need without requiring more dollars than Congress is likely to appropriate.

But Navy critics complain and Pentagon civilian cost analysts concede that the smaller carrier is not going to be built for a bargain price. Although smaller than the Nimitz class—50,000 tons compared to about 80,000 tons without fuel—the midsize is expected to cost \$2 billion.

Civilian analysts also concede that the midsize probably could not handle the Navy's hottest fighter, the F-14, but it would be the home base instead for lesser performing aircraft like the F-15 fighter-attack plane.

Pentagon and Navy analysts agree that there will be no difference at first in construction costs between the Nimitz-class and midsize carriers, but they say long-term savings will result.

The carrier Nimitz, which was commissioned in May and is now at sea, cost \$894 million to build, according to the Navy. The next carriers of the Nimitz class still under construction are the Eisenhower and the Vinson, expected to cost about \$700 million and \$1.2 billion, respectively, because of rising prices.

## Nuclear Power

However, if a fourth Nimitz-class carrier were built, the Navy estimates it would cost \$1.85 billion. A reason that the midsize will cost about as much or more is that it will require a new or modified nuclear power plant.

After construction of the first couple of midsize carriers, analysts claim, the price per ship will stabilize or decrease. Also, getting for cheaper aircraft for the midsize and sending the ship where it would not have to fight in major warfare would save procurement and operating dollars, they contend.

Some Navy analysts counter that building the midsize will never be significantly cheaper than sticking with super-carriers. They concede that confining a carrier to low-threat areas would save operating costs and enable the Navy to buy less-sophisticated and cheaper aircraft. But their doubts are centered on whether the savings would justify the risk of building and equipping a carrier for less than a maximum threat.

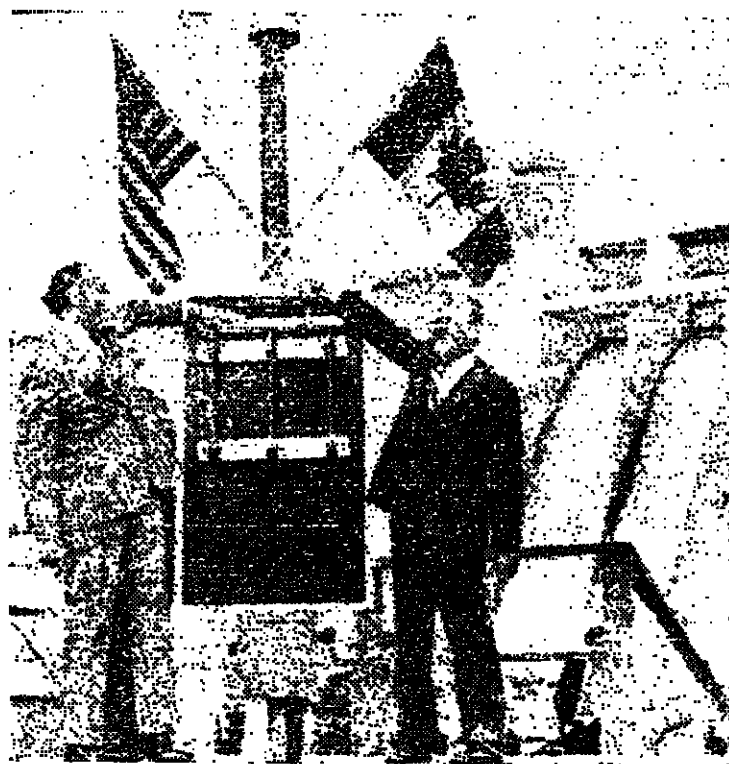
## Force Levels

Mr. Schlesinger made it clear in his original budget guidance to the Navy on July 28 that he wants a mix of high and low-cost ships in the Navy. He wrote the Navy secretary in his program decision memorandum:

"In reviewing the Navy's tentative plans for future carrier construction, it appears that retention of the current concept of a mix of large and medium carriers offers a significant advantage in terms of total force levels and cost compared to attempting to build toward a force of 12 or more nuclear super-carriers."

Mr. Schlesinger also wrote in his memo that "the Navy should seriously consider non-nuclear propulsion for the new class of carriers—the first of which would be funded during the five-year budget cycle of fiscal 1977 through 1981."

Adm. James Holloway, chief of naval operations, argued against Mr. Schlesinger's suggestion that conventional power be considered for the midsize. Adm. Holloway prevailed and won what some Navy officers consider a consolation prize—permission to put the kind of power he wants inside a carrier he does not want.



DEDICATION—President Ford and Canadian Minister of Energy Donald MacDonald at dedication of Libby Dam.

## Canada Holds to Plan to End Gas-Oil Exports to U.S. by '80

By Carroll Kilpatrick

LIBBY DAM, Mont., Aug. 25 (WP).—The Canadian minister of energy, mines and resources affirmed to President Ford yesterday Canada's intention to phase out oil and gas shipments to the United States.

The minister declared that Canada will follow a policy of "enlightened self-interest." Mr. Ford promptly replied that Canada's decision is another reason why U.S. energy independence is "an absolute necessity for the well-being of our nation."

Canada's decision means an ultimate loss of 1 million barrels of oil a day for the United States. It will make the United States more dependent on oil-exporting nations if it does not develop energy sources at home, Mr. Ford noted.

Donald MacDonald, the Canadian minister, and Mr. Ford spoke here and then threw a switch starting the first generator at Libby Dam, the backwaters of which stretch about 50 miles to the Canadian border and 40 miles into Canada.

The two men jointly activated the switch to close a spillway and direct the water through turbines that produce electricity.

While they both stressed cooperation, Mr. MacDonald pointedly declared that Canada cannot supply the United States with vast sources of energy.

Mr. MacDonald emphasized that Canada will not support a continental energy deal, urged by some U.S. officials. Instead, he said that Canada will study each proposal on its merits and determine if a cooperative approach would be beneficial.

"That makes sense because enlightened self-interest makes sense," said the Canadian, regarded by some as a future prime minister.

There will only be "chaos," Mr. MacDonald said.

Jet Goes Off Runway At Kennedy Airport

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (AP).—An American Airlines DC-10, bound for San Francisco with 216 passengers and 13 crew members, swerved off the runway and into a marshy area at Kennedy Airport today when the pilot aborted the take-off. At least 15 persons were reported injured, the police said.

The Federal Aviation Administration said pilot William Deppe acted after one or two of the plane's tires apparently blew out. A small fire broke out after the plane hit the fence but the FAA said it was "extinguished within seconds."



TOMATO PASTE—Farmers dump boxes of tomatoes in streets of Naples during protest parade. They claim growers get only about one-third retail price.

## Schlesinger In Seoul for Defense Talk

By John Saar

SEOUL, Aug. 25 (WP).—U.S. Defense Secretary James Schlesinger arrived here today and reaffirmed the U.S. commitment to defend South Korea.

Beginning a visit considered as important for its psychological impact as the mutual-defense issues he will discuss with President Chung Hee Park, Mr. Schlesinger said: "I come here to exemplify both the high regard of the American people for their Korean allies and the continuing commitment of the United States to the common defense."

The secretary also sounded a warning about North Korea. He said that North Korea is "a major threat to the peace of the Korean peninsula and to the security of the United States."

Mr. Schlesinger has stated that the United States has tactical nuclear weapons in South Korea. A U.S. ground force of 40,000 soldiers is deployed in defense of the peninsula along what is potentially a major invasion route south of the 38-mile Demilitarized Zone which separates the two hostile and heavily armed Koreas.

If U.S. forces were being overwhelmed, he said recently, Washington's policy would be "not to foreclose the possible use of nuclear weapons."

Mr. Schlesinger came here today to participate in this week's eighth annual security consultation meeting of U.S. and South Korean officials. His visit is regarded as a gesture of support for President Park in his confrontation with the North.

Early this year tensions and military preparedness reached a peak when, after the fall of Cambodia and South Vietnam to the Communists, fear of another North Korean invasion ran high. Mr. Schlesinger's repeated warnings to North Korea have been regarded here as an important stabilizing factor.

South Korean officials are expected to discuss at tomorrow's opening session, the military buildup of North Korea, in a prelude to an appeal by President Park for U.S. help in his new five-year plan to modernize his armed forces.

He was reported last week to have said that by 1980 his country would be able to handle any North Korean aggression without U.S. aid, provided that China and the Soviet Union did not interfere. By dangling the attractive proposition of an eventual reduction in U.S. involvement, President Park is understood to be making his case for hastening U.S. delivery of promised military aid.

A \$1.5-billion U.S. plan to upgrade South Korean military capacity has fallen behind schedule, remaining only two-thirds complete although it had been programmed for completion this year, after being initiated in 1970.

## Soviet Arms Trip Planned by Amin

NAIROBI, Aug. 25 (AP).—President Idi Amin of Uganda is going to visit the Soviet Union to seek arms for liberation fighters in southern Africa, the Uganda Broadcasting Corp. reported today.

The broadcast said that Field Marshal Amin, who was recently elected chairman of the Organization of African Unity, has asked the Soviet government to increase military and financial aid to the liberation movements.

President Amin has pledged that he will personally lead a black invasion of white-ruled Rhodesia and South Africa within the year. His own military government has received large quantities of Soviet tanks, MiG-21 jets, short-range missiles and other arms in the last year.

## Backers to Urge Reagan's Early Candidacy

By David S. Broder

WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH, N.C., Aug. 25 (WP).—The leaders of Ronald Reagan's undeclared presidential campaign are going to California this week to tell the former California governor it is now or never for his White House hopes.

Faced with a widespread shift of Southern Republican leadership to the side of President Ford, the Reagan strategists will press the conservative to advance his timetable for announcing his candidacy for the GOP nomination.

"It's time for a decision," said Sen. Paul Laxalt (R-Nev.), the head of the Citizens for Reagan organization, which was authorized last month to raise funds and conduct exploratory efforts on the feasibility of Mr. Reagan challenging Mr. Ford.

Sen. Laxalt and John Sears, the operating director of the Reagan committee, will meet with Mr. Reagan, 64, on Wednesday and Thursday. Sen. Laxalt said yesterday that "I expect to be able to say something much more definitive" about the plans for Mr. Reagan's announcement after those meetings. He said he would press the former governor to announce his candidacy "no later than Nov. 15 but I really hope it will be about Oct. 1."

Sen. Laxalt and Mr. Sears spent the weekend in this ocean-side resort town conferring with the Republican chairmen of 12 Southern and border states, who combined two days of meetings with fishing and boating excursions.

Sen. Laxalt said that the meeting with Mr. Reagan had been planned for some time but he acknowledged that the solidifying of support for Mr. Ford evident here underlined the urgency of the mission.

"The atmosphere would be entirely different if Reagan were a declared candidate," Sen. Laxalt said. "I've done what I can to offset their skepticism about his running."

The shift to Mr. Ford and the continuing hostility to Vice-President Rockefeller were the dominant themes expressed in interviews by most of the Southern chairmen.

Clark Reed of Mississippi, the head of the State Chairmen's Association and a self-proclaimed neutral in the prospective Reagan-Ford class, said, "There's a lot stronger Ford sentiment than I had thought. They're thinking Reagan is a little late getting into it and Ford is beginning to look like a winner. People are more inclined to accept the inevitable—but that only makes them more worried about Rockefeller being on the ticket in the general election."

Backers Satisfied

Ford backers, led by Howard Callaway, the head of the President's campaign committee, pronounced themselves "enormously satisfied" by the weekend discussion. There were authoritative reports that Mr. Callaway had come away from the talks with promises of public endorsements for the President from four of the Southern state chairmen and private commitments from at least as many more.

Mr. Callaway, it was learned, won agreement from several of the pro-Ford chairmen that they would call Mr. Reagan this week and urge him to withhold his candidacy on the grounds that it would divide the GOP and increase the danger of a conservative third-party movement in the general election.

Individual chairmen were reluctant to confirm those commitments to Mr. Ford but their remarks were consistent in saying that the President's fortunes appeared to be on the upswing.

Even in Deep South states, where conservative sentiment is strongest, the chairmen say that the tide has shifted in Mr. Ford's favor. Edgar Welden, the Alabama chairman, said, "Reagan would have won easily last spring but now I'd judge it would be close, mighty close."

Most strikingly, the Georgia chairman said, "Reagan would have best held out of Ford six months ago but now it's much more of a race."

Factors repeatedly cited as

## 'No Later Than Nov. 15'

## Backers to Urge Reagan's Early Candidacy

sources of Mr. Ford's new support were his vetoes of spending bills passed by the Democratic Congress, his firmness in the Mayaguez incident and his overall support for national defense.

Some chairmen also mentioned Mr. Ford's anti-busing statements. On the negative side, there were some complaints about Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and the policy of détente with the Soviet Union. But the most talked-about topic, by far, was Mrs. Ford's recent comment on premarital sex and marijuana.

Dorothy Oldham, the Tennessee Republican chairman, said that her remarks were "the worst thing since the pardon" of former President Richard Nixon for the Ford cause. Many of the Southern chairmen reported there had been waves of sermons and critical newspaper editorials in their states. North Carolina newspapers this weekend publicized a minister's sermon entitled "Betty Ford vs. The Bible."

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## Russian Youths Discovering Jewish Heritage in U.S. Camp

LIBERTY, N.Y., Aug. 25 (UPI).

—They came from such places as Leningrad, Tashkent and Na'chik, nearly 100 young Russian Jews seeking knowledge of their heritage at a summer camp near a village named Liberty.

For many, it is their first taste of traditional Judaism without the fear of discrimination that led their parents to immigrate to the United States.

"In Russia, I knew I was Jewish but I didn't know what it meant," Alex Weiss, 17, of Tashkent, said. "At first this was hard—so much to learn—but the teachers are patient."

Run entirely by other recently arrived Russian immigrants, the program is part of Camp Gan Israel, Hebrew for Garden of Israel, located on about 70 acres of rolling hills and forest near Liberty, in the Catskill Mountain region.

"First Contact"

"Very, very few of the Russian campers are Orthodox," the camp director, Rabbi Abraham Shemtov, said. "Many had knowledge of their heritage from their parents but, for some, this is their first contact with Judaism."

The program combines courses in English, Hebrew and theology with an athletics program that includes swimming in two large pools, softball, tennis, arts and crafts—and since the Russian program began four years ago—an increasing interest in soccer and chess.

Camp Gan Israel is run by the Lubovitch Hassidic Movement, an international organization of highly Orthodox Jews formed during Czarist persecution 200 years ago in the tiny Russian village of Lubovitch. Lubovitch means City of Brotherly Love.

"We're celebrating that bicentennial, too," Rabbi Shemtov said with a chuckle.

## Glomar Ship Disappears For 2 Days

AVALON, Calif., Aug. 25

(UPI).—Where the Glomar Explorer went two days last week is still a mystery but the ship once used by the CIA was anchored off Santa Catalina Island today alongside its huge submarine-retrieving barge.

The ship, built by industrialist Howard Hughes, operated by the Global Marine Co. and owned by the government, had been on a test mission, a spokesman said.

The barge, especially built for the CIA to retrieve a Soviet submarine last year that sank in the Pacific, 750 miles north of Hawaii, was towed to Santa Catalina Island last week from its mooring at Redwood City, Calif.

## Russian Youths Discovering Jewish Heritage in U.S. Camp

Besides the special Russian program for boys aged 5 through 20, Camp Gan Israel has campers from Mexico, Venezuela, Italy, France and the United States.

"The younger campers, 5 to 10 years old, are fully integrated in bunks with American children because language and cultural differences are easily overcome at that age," Rabbi Shemtov said.

"The boys 10 through 12 are semi-integrated in bunks but have separate programs, while the older boys have their own bunks and programs," he said.

"First Contact"

"Very, very few of the Russian campers are Orthodox," the camp director, Rabbi Abraham Shemtov, said. "Many had knowledge of their heritage from their parents but, for some, this is their first contact with Judaism."

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The program combines courses in English, Hebrew and theology with an athletics program that includes swimming in two large pools, softball, tennis, arts and crafts—and since the Russian program began four years ago—an increasing interest in soccer and chess.

Camp Gan Israel is run by the Lubovitch Hassidic Movement, an international organization of highly Orthodox Jews formed during Czarist persecution 200 years ago in the tiny Russian village of Lubovitch. Lubovitch means City of Brotherly Love.

"We're celebrating that bicentennial, too," Rabbi Shemtov said with a chuckle.

"First Contact"

"Very, very few of the Russian campers are Orthodox," the camp director, Rabbi Abraham Shemtov, said. "Many had knowledge of their heritage from their parents but, for some, this is their first contact with Judaism."

## Growing Acceptance Indicated

## Survey Shows Rise in Racial Contacts in U.S.

By Paul Delaney

CHICAGO, Aug. 25 (NYT).—Contact between whites and blacks slowly but steadily increased between 1964 and last year, according to a report by the Institute for Social Research.

A series of surveys during that period by the institute, at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, documented the increasing mixing of the races, with a concomitant change in attitude about blacks on the part of whites from negative to positive. As a result, the authors say, there appears to be growing acceptance of blacks by whites.

The surveys found diminishing numbers of whites who said their environment was all white—their friends, their neighborhoods, the schools nearest them, the people at work and the places they shop.

The surveys were conducted in 1964, 1968, 1970, 1972 and last year. The sampling consisted of between 1,500 and 2,000 persons, a tenth of them black, throughout the country. Thus for the five surveys, up to 10,000 persons were interviewed, according to Dr. Angus Campbell, director of the institute.

More Change

Dr. Campbell and Shirley Hatcher, a research assistant, put together the report on racial trends.

"The material pretty clearly tells us that white people have a strong sense of feeling more change taking place now in their contact with blacks in all phases of life than in the past," Dr. Campbell said.

"I would guess that the feeling is accompanied by blacks getting a fair shake more so than they used to. And I would further guess that this has been accompanied by a lesser feeling of guilt by whites as we found be-

fore and during the civil rights movement."

The surveys found that, in 1964, 81 per cent of the whites said that all of their friends were white. Last year, the percentage was 53.

In 1964, 80 per cent of the whites interviewed said that their neighborhood was all white. The figure was 61 per cent last year.

In 1964, 53 per cent said that their co-workers were white. Last year, 39 per cent said so.

In 1964, 39 per cent reported that the people they came into contact with while shopping were all white. Last year, the figure was 15 per cent.

Education Factor

The surveys also showed the following:

- Perceived contact with blacks is clearly associated with educa-

tion. Whites with little schooling tended to have the least contact with blacks, while college graduates had the most. Whites in metropolitan centers had more contact with blacks than those living elsewhere and, with younger whites and those with more education, became more favorable in their attitude toward blacks as the decade passed.

The proportion of whites believing in "strict segregation" declined from one-fourth to one-tenth during the decade.

The proportion believing that the federal government should protect the rights of blacks to equal accommodation rose from 56 per cent to 75 per cent.

The proportion feeling that blacks should have the right to move into any neighborhood they can afford rose from 65 per cent to 87 per cent.

The surveys also showed the following:

- Perceived contact with blacks is clearly associated with educa-

## Most Deserters Find Loophole In Ford Program

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP).

—Two-thirds of the deserters who joined President Ford's clemency job program have dropped out, been kicked out or processed out by the military without reporting for jobs and will escape punishment without completing their assigned work.

Of the 4,503 deserters who joined the program, 2,035 have either dropped out or been kicked out, the Selective Service said. A thousand more men processed out by the military never reported for jobs at all, the Defense Department said. None of these are under military control because they were given discharges and this will enable them to escape punishment for desertion without completing the work they were assigned under the program.

About 7,000 deserters never tried to get into the program. These include many of those who fled the country and still could be punished if apprehended.

In addition to unpunished deserters, the clemency program also is for men convicted of draft dodging or being punished for desertion, and for unconvicted draft dodgers as well. Of the 5,355 men processed so far in the three-part program, 2,673 have taken jobs.

## What a good time for the good taste of a Kent.



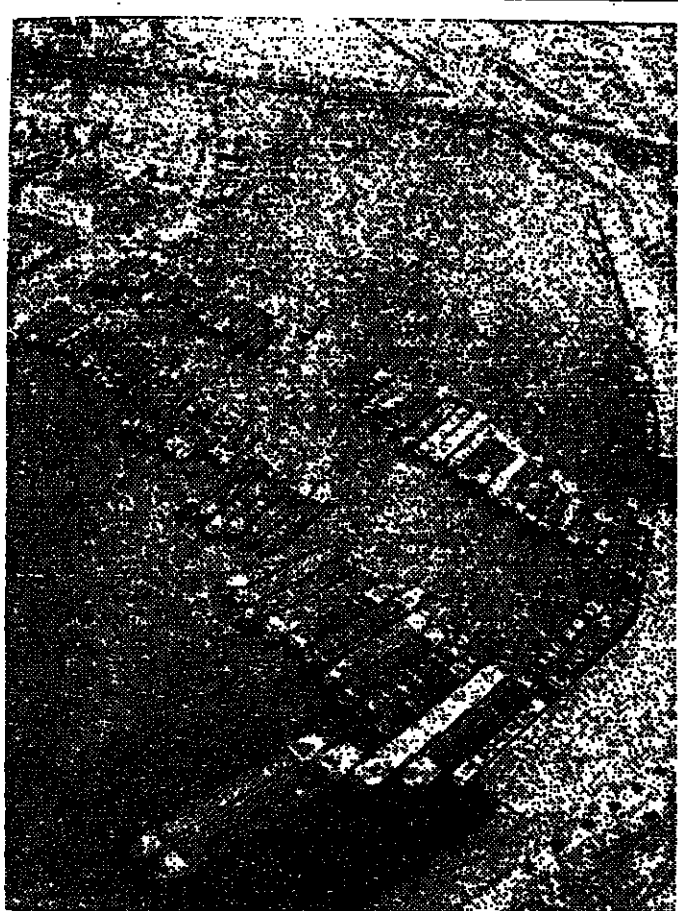
America's Quality Cigarette

© Lorillard 1975









BLOCKADE — Dutch barges block Rhine's entrance.

## Barges Block Canals, Ports In Dutch-Belgian Protests

ROTTERDAM, Aug. 25 (Reuters).—About 800 Dutch freight barges today blocked the Rhine and the entrances to the Netherlands' major ports, including Rotterdam and Amsterdam, to protest government plans to reduce the number of cargo ships to keep wages in line with living costs.

And in Belgium, striking boatmen blocked several canals with their barges to press demands for transport charges to be indexed to the cost of living, a system widely used in Belgium to keep wages in line with living costs.

The Dutch barges formed chains of more than 100 vessels across Rotterdam harbor, the world's biggest port. Only the entrance to the huge oil terminal here was left open.

In Rotterdam, the harbor authorities tried to break the blockade by using tugs to push their way slowly through the tight chain of barges. But the line held and the tugs eventually withdrew.

Dozens of barges blocked the canal leading to Amsterdam, and also the Rhine at Arnhem close to the West German border. The Ghent canal leading from the Belgian port of Antwerp to Rotterdam was also blocked.

The main canals and waterways going inland from the coastal ports were similarly closed off by groups of barges.

The organizers of the blockade, who claim the support of almost all the skippers of 8,600 barges in the Netherlands, were protesting planned legislation aimed at reducing the number of boats because of over-capacity. The protesters have threatened to maintain the blockade for four days.

Under the legislation, due to be debated by parliament on Thursday, the present complex system of freight allocation to barges in the ports would be changed and skippers would have to negotiate long-term contracts with private companies. This would put many bargemen out of business.

The government has offered compensation to skippers forced to sell their vessels because cargoes were not available.

The Belgian bargemen's action blocked all traffic on the Ghent to Ostend Canal as well as the circular canal around Ghent and navigation on the Scheldt River.

## Despite Pathet Lao Take-Over

### Souvanna Affirms Coalition Continues to Operate in Laos

By David A. Andelman

BANGKOK, Aug. 25 (NYT).—Everything is calm here, always calm. There is no change. I am still prime minister.

The voice of Prince Souvanna Phouma sounded strong and authoritative in a brief telephone interview yesterday.

The conversation was held within hours of the reopening of communication with Vientiane, the capital of Laos, which had been cut off from the outside world for 24 hours.

Victory celebrations of the take-over of Vientiane by the Communist-led Pathet Lao had prompted the cutoff. The celebrations continued today and the Premier had described them as "Grand, with more than 200,000 people."

The interview lasted less than five minutes before the connection was broken from Vientiane. The Prince insisted that the national coalition government, with equal representation of the Pathet Lao and the rightists, continued intact, despite the proclamations and extensive celebrations on Saturday of the take-over of Vientiane by the Pathet Lao and the People's Revolutionary Administration.

#### Last Province Taken

Vientiane Province was the last of the country's provinces to be taken over by the Communists, a process marked by the arrival of

Pathet Lao troops in strength. Despite the view expressed by the Prince, other reports from Vientiane made it clear that the coalition arrangement had ended.

There was no way of confirming absolutely that the person speaking on the telephone Sunday was the Premier. There was scant reason for doubt, however, since he recalled a lengthy conversation he had had with this correspondent nearly three months ago in his home in Vientiane.

The phrases he used to describe his situation and that of the coalition government were almost identical with those used in the personal meeting. He spoke in the same meticulous French.

"This is only the municipal, the provincial administration," the Prince said, to describe the take-over of Vientiane. "The coalition is whole and intact."

After being reminded that the original concept of the latest coalition, of which he himself was the principal architect nearly two years ago, provided for rightist control of previously rightist areas and joint control of Vientiane, he was asked whether this take-over of the capital by the Pathet Lao was not in effect an end of the coalition concept.

"No," he replied, "the coalition continues."

A Western diplomat now in Bangkok but accredited to Vientiane said yesterday that most observers in Laos believed that the Pathet Lao did want to continue, at least as a matter of form, both the coalition and the reign of King Savang Vatthana as head of state, at least until an election next year.

## Swiss Will Delay Tax Agreement Covering Italians

BERN, Aug. 25 (Reuters).—Switzerland has put off ratifying an interim agreement to end double taxation for more than 34,000 Italian frontier workers, officials said here today.

The frontier workers live in Italy but cross the border every day to work in Switzerland.

The officials said that in October the Swiss and Italian governments signed an agreement stipulating that the frontier workers should pay Swiss income tax. In return, the Swiss government said it would hand over 40 per cent of the tax collected to the Italian communities where the workers live.

However, the Swiss parliamentary commission which is investigating the issue has decided not to ratify the agreement until further Swiss-Italian talks are held. Another round of talks is due to start here in October.



Souvanna Phouma

## 2 Americans Slain By Ethiopia Mine

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP).—Two Americans were killed Saturday when a land mine exploded while they were driving on a road near Asmara, Ethiopia, a State Department spokesman said yesterday.

The men were employed by Collins International Service Co., which is working under contract at a naval communications unit in Asmara, the State Department spokesman said.

"The mine was placed on a road also traveled by Ethiopians, including members of the Ethiopian 2d Division," the State Department spokesman said. He said he had no other information on the incident.

## Leftists Spearhead Campaign

### Anti-Americanism Menaces Crete Bases

By Steven V. Roberts

CANEIA, Crete, Aug. 25 (NYT).—Leftist forces have mounted an energetic campaign against "our important military bases maintained on Crete by the United States and NATO."

The campaign has taken full advantage of the strident anti-U.S. feeling that has flourished in Greece since the Cyprus crisis a year ago and it is hard to find anyone on Crete who will publicly defend the bases.

A senior cabinet minister described the campaign as very dangerous and the government recently issued a detailed statement denying some of the leftists' main charges.

The Cretans are an adamantly independent people who voted heavily against Premier Constantine Karamanlis, so the situation remains volatile.

It illustrates some of the contradictions and confusion that plague Greece and other NATO nations. Greece wants to feel protected but also independent; it wants to belong to the Western alliance but feels betrayed by its allies; it still fears the Soviet Union but fears Turkey even more; it wants to make friends with the Arabs, but the United States, the leader of the alliance, supports Israel.

#### Fleet Monitored

One of the U.S. installations here at Heraklion, uses electronic devices to monitor Soviet fleet movements in the Mediterranean. Another, at Suda Bay, outside Cania, is really a small facility within a large Greek air and naval base. The U.S. mission mainly supplies and supports the Sixth Fleet and also conducts reconnaissance flights.

NATO has a missile range at Suda Bay and an installation at Tymbaki, on the south coast, is being renovated as an air-weapon testing center.

The fate of all four installations was thrown into confusion last summer when Greece criticized the alliance for not halting the invasion of Cyprus by Turkey, also a member, and withdrew its troops from the organization's military command.

The government has tried to defuse the issue by saying that the Cretan bases are still under discussion. Meanwhile, the government has shelved plans to expand the U.S. facilities at Suda and has severely restricted U.S. activities there.

The anti-Americanism is rooted

in the pervasive belief that Washington supported, and perhaps even installed, the military dictatorship that ruled Greece for more than seven years. It was strengthened by the conviction that Washington favored Turkey during the Cyprus crisis.

#### Only Catastrophe

"Wherever Americans have set foot, they have only brought catastrophe," said Antonios Drungas, a textile merchant, as he sat in a cafe.

Another aspect of the anti-Americanism is cultural. Although the Cretans are progressive politically, they are conservative culturally and some express a certain xenophobia. The bishop in Cania, who heads a local committee that opposes the bases, fears that the soldiers might bring in drugs and other corrupting influences.

At bottom lies the resentment that a small, poor country often feels toward a large, rich one. Ioannis Gardaklis, a newspaper editor, said: "The mentality of the Americans—that they can go anywhere in the world, including Cania, and do anything they want with their dollars—that no longer holds true."

## New Commander Of Bangladesh Army Is Named

NEW DELHI, Aug. 25 (AP).—The new government of Bangladesh reshuffled the military command today and exchanged warm messages with India.

Maj. Gen. Ziaur Rahman, a former Pakistan Army officer and a hero of the Bangladesh independence movement, was appointed chief of the army staff, replacing Maj. Gen. K.M. Shafiqullah, the state radio reported.

Gen. Shafiqullah, head of the army when a group of junior officers ousted and assassinated Sheikh Mujibur Rahman on Aug. 15, was transferred to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the radio said.

President Khondaker Mushtaque Ahmed sent a message to Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi reiterating his government's desire to honor all bilateral agreements and treaties between the two countries.

Mrs. Gandhi, in return, officially conveyed her government's feeling of friendship and regard for Bangladesh, in effect recognizing the new government.

## Fearing New Violence, Corsica Curbs Sport

BASTIA, Corsica, Aug. 25 (Reuters).—Anxiety over the possibility of new separatist violence prompted government authorities to cancel today a Bastia-Nice soccer game scheduled to be played here Wednesday.

Police continued to hunt an estimated 40 armed separatists who escaped into the mountains after a clash in which two policemen were killed Friday. Prime Minister Jacques Chirac and other government leaders will attend the policemen's funeral tomorrow.

## Basic Message Garbled. Foes Complain

### Feminists Assail British Sex-Equality Bill

LONDON, Aug. 26 (Reuters).—A sweeping bill to outlaw sex discrimination, which is going through Parliament, is being strongly criticized by feminists who say it is filled with loopholes and treats women as poor creatures in need of protection.

Its basic message, opponents complain, is that women must be protected and not encouraged to be independent.

The bill, which is expected to become law in about three months, has been proudly described by Home Secretary Roy Jenkins as "the most comprehensive legislation of its kind in the world."

But the critics say the list of exceptions is so long that it seriously devalues the bill.

The legislation will confer virtually no new rights on a woman, said Pat Howe, who is national coordinator for the Sex Discrimination Campaign, a feminist movement that has been working since 1973 for "genuine responsibilities and rights for women."

The bill is directed at discrimination against either sex but in practice will usually apply to discrimination against women. Men will be able to become midwives, a job previously barred to them, but to begin with they will work only in larger hospitals where there are several female midwives.

The bill will not apply where sex is "a genuine occupational qualification." It will allow women in coal mines only for short periods and then only into disused mines. There will be no provision for women chipping at

the coal face in the near future, just as there will be no women lighthouse keepers, no women working on North Sea oil rigs, no women priests in the Anglican Church, no women gunners in the army and no women attendants in men's toilets.

The last exclusion caused some delicate wording in the drafting of the bill which allows discrimination if "the holder of the job is likely to do her work in circumstances where men might reasonably object to the presence of a woman because they are in a state of undress . . ."

But, feminists say, in other countries men seem to find no embarrassment in using public toilets with female attendants.

## Soviet Soldiers Help to Harvest Grain in East

MOSCOW, Aug. 25 (Reuters).—Soviet troops are helping to harvest grain in Kazakhstan and Siberia in an apparent move to increase output in the east to offset low yields elsewhere.

Pravda said today that troops of the Central Asia military district had been sent to the grain fields and were assisting mainly in the transport of the harvest.

Soviet agricultural planners, apparently worried by drought in the west of the country, have switched their attention to Kazakhstan and Siberia.

The official Soviet press has given no estimate of the damage caused by the dry summer but production in the breadbasket regions of the north Caucasus and Ukraine is estimated to be well below usual levels.

Pravda said last week that the harvesting of wheat described as stunted grain in Kazakhstan was being held up by poor maintenance of machinery and the perennial shortage of spare parts. In two regions alone, 2,500 combines were standing idle.

## North Sea Drill Rigs Searched for Bomb

GREAT YARMOUTH, England, Aug. 25 (Reuters).—Three North Sea drilling rigs off the eastern England coast were evacuated today after an anonymous caller said newspaper offices that a bomb had been planted on one of them.

The rigs were searched by their own personnel but nothing was found, police added. A Royal Navy bomb disposal crew made an underwater search of one of the platforms but found no explosives.



# Autograph.

Cars are like handwriting. They say something special about their drivers. Driving a BMW marks you out as a man of energy, a man on the move, successful, dynamic.

Moving up to a BMW from a car of another make won't change you—but it may change the way people see you.

BMW cars

The BMW range of fine automobiles: the ultimate in performance, comfort and safety. Designed for the man who appreciates the excitement of driving.



BMW—Sheer driving pleasure



## Obituaries

## Charles Revson, Head of Cosmetics Giant

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (NYT).—Charles Haskel Revson, 68, president of Revlon, Inc., the cosmetics giant, died here yesterday at Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center.

Mr. Revson, who built an empire from a colorful nail enamel that a chemist friend heated over a Bunsen burner, was a man of unrelenting drive, unerring standards, far-ranging imagination and an uncanny ability to spot a trend while it was still a distant breeze.

A man who had been so excited with his first order for \$400 that he wired his brother the news and who had kept his business

alive in its first year by paying interest of 2 per cent a month to loan sharks, he presided at the time of his death over the largest cosmetics and fragrance company in the retail market. It is estimated in size in its field only by the Avon Corp., which uses the door-to-door method of sales distribution.

Mr. Revson, son of a cigar packer who had emigrated from Russia, was born in Boston. He came to New York at the age of 17. He entered the beauty business while still in his early 20s, selling the nail polish that was then available—a thin, translucent coating in a few basic colors. He left his employer in 1922 when he was refused the job of national distributor.

Revlon was born the same year when Mr. Revson and his older brother, Joseph, met Charles Lachman, the L in Revlon, a chemist who had produced a formula for a creamy, opaque, nonstreak nail polish. The three pooled their resources, \$200, and went into business in a room on Manhattan's West Side.

The company grew, even during the Depression, because of Mr. Revson's decision to concentrate his sales efforts on beauty salons, where they were then in the midst of the permanent-wave boom. Even after Revlon began to sell through department and drug stores, in 1937, the salon business remained its major preoccupation for some years. By 1941, Revlon had a near monopoly in the estimated 100,000 beauty salons throughout the country.

Mr. Revson was generally recognized as the moving force of the company and the visionary both in new-product development and in the advertising that pushed Revlon to national prominence. The company developed a wide range of cosmetics, skin care products, shampoos and hair sprays, fragrances and men's products.

By last year, the Revlon

product range had grown to more than 3,500 individual items, sold in 85 countries. The company's sales were \$665 million and net earnings were \$49.3 million.

By the early 1960s, Joseph Revson and Mr. Lachman had resigned from the company. A younger brother, Martin, who entered the business in 1933, resigned in 1953.

By Enid Nemy.

## Gen. Faruk Gurler

ANKARA, Aug. 25 (AP).—Armed Gen. Faruk Gurler, 62, former chief of Turkey's general staff, was buried here today.

The funeral was attended by Premier Suleyman Demirel, whose government the general once helped to oust.

Along with three other top commanders, Gen. Gurler signed the March 1971, armed forces communiqué which ousted the conservative regime of Mr. Demirel for leading the country into a state of anarchy and disorder.

Gen. Gurler was considered a moderate in the armed forces, which ruled Turkey pending the scores until general elections in 1973.

## Mammal, Bird and Human Strains

## Recombination of Flu Viruses Suspected in Global Epidemics

By Walter Sullivan

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, Aug. 25 (NYT).—Recent laboratory experiments have lent support to the theory that global epidemics of influenza occur as a result of new flu virus is created by the natural recombination of fragments of mammal, bird and human virus strains, perhaps within an animal population.

In the experiments, described at a Pacific science conference at the University of British Columbia here, new infectious viruses were created. The research was carried out under intensive quarantine to prevent the escape of the viruses and the possible setting off of an epidemic. In one case, the creation of a virus produced a "mini-epidemic" among laboratory mice.

While the results of the research, conducted on Plum Island in New York's Long Island Sound, are compatible with the virus recombination hypothesis, it was stressed that the concept has not yet been proved.

If the recombination hypothesis is correct and such a new virus could be identified before it strikes humanity, it might be possible to develop a vaccine in time to stem an incipient global epidemic, or pandemic.

Worldwide Effort  
Another pandemic has been forecast for the 1978-80 period. A worldwide effort is under way to capture and freeze as many types of flu virus as possible to see whether the manner in which the pandemic virus emerges can be traced.

Flu pandemics strike the world at intervals of 10 to 15 years, killing many thousands and striking millions.

At the congress here, scientists from Australia, Britain, Japan, New Zealand, the Soviet Union and the United States reported finding a wide variety of flu viruses in Arctic seals, Ukrainian ducks, Kamchatka chickens, Azerbaijan cattle, Vladivostok swine, Hong Kong pigs, Turkey's in the central United States and various other fowl.

Often the bearers of these viruses show no symptoms because they are equipped with chemical defenses, or antibodies. In some cases, as some of these strains also infect man, general immunity also has been developed by humans. Some still come down with flu because the virus tends to change in minor ways—a process known as "drift." The effect is catastrophic only when a completely new strain appears.

Antibodies Useful  
According to the hypothesis, recombination would form something entirely new against which existing antibodies would be useless.

The Plum Island Animal Disease Laboratory is run by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Experiments were described by Dr. Robert Webster of St. Jude's Children's Research Hospital in Memphis.

"An increasing body of evidence," he reported, "indicates that the completely new viruses responsible for pandemics do not arise by evolutionary change, or mutation, of existing human strains."

The experiments on Plum Island have shown he said, that flu viruses from man, lower animals and birds can recombine in the animal. He emphasized that this does not demonstrate that such recombination under natu-



Charles Revson

## Parlaying a \$200 Boat Into a 'Minor Classic'

PARIS (IBT).—"Susie and I parlayed three months ago," Joe Richards said, "On good terms? Oh, sure." He had just finished a beer; the foam mustache almost matched his white, thinning hair. The eyes of salt-water blue glinted, and his brow wrinkled. "Come to think of it, though, we did exchange a few words the day before. She was putting gas in her Solex but there wasn't any oil in it, and I pointed that out to her. All she said the next day was, 'It's time to cut the umbilical cord. Dad, I'll see you at Orly Airport on the 26th of August.'"

Susie is 22. Her father, who is 68, has just returned to Paris on his own Solex (which he never forgot to oil as well as gas) after a leisurely 7,000-mile tour through southern France and Spain, including a stretch of the Pyrenees. There is also a third member of the Richards clan in Europe this summer: Joe's son Seth, 23, who, according to his father, is "somewhere in Sweden."

Joe, without coming on as the heavy father, is evidently a little worried about Seth, but hopeful: "He's been a Jesus freak, among other things. Seems to be straightening out."

Sitting at a Montparnasse cafe terrace the other day, he told a blue streak about his children (their mother, from whom he had been divorced, died of a sleeping-pill overdose not long ago): about climbing the Pyrenees on a Solex; about painting (he made a sheaf of drawings en route); about his book "Richards is the author of what The New York Times' Christopher Lehmann-Haupt described, in his frugal way, as 'a minor classic among sailing enthusiasts'—'Princess.' The book is about a 25-foot sloop that Richards bought in 1937. Built by a famous Maine boatmaker before the turn of the century, dry-rot had reduced it to a rotter shell by the time Richards saw it in a Flushing, N.Y., boatyard and, captivated by its beautiful lines, snapped it up "for \$125 and a Snipe."

## A One-Shot

The Snipe was then worth, according to Richards, about \$75. Richards, an insurance executive who lives in London, remembers vividly the day his allotment came through from the local council.

"The children called their grandmother," he recalls, "and kept shouting 'Daddy's got his allotment.' One would have thought I'd been knighted by the Queen. What I really got was 300 square yards of weeds that needed a lot of work."

Mr. Williams was one of the beneficiaries of a widespread effort to force local government to revive and expand the ancient British tradition of making vacant public land available in small plots, known as allotments, to individuals who plan to put it to productive use.

The effort, which has made potatoes and parsnips a political issue here for the first time in 30 years, embraces middle and working class alike, from the London barrister who develops a sudden craving for home-grown leeks to the shipyard worker in Liverpool who needs to grow his own vegetables to make ends meet.

The tradition of allotments dates back to the enclosure acts of the 17th and 18th centuries, which deprived villagers of common grazing rights. In compensation, the poor were given small plots of land of their own, and by 1850 allotments were well recognized in law as a device by which the "laboring poor" could supplement income.

500,000 Allotments  
There are more than 500,000 allotments in Britain today. Each costs about \$3 in annual rent, payable to the government, and each, like Mr. Williams's, is about 300 square yards. But the waiting lists on file with local governments have grown dramatically, from 2,000 persons in 1972 to an estimated 60,000 today.

What angers and unites these anxious yeomen is their belief that local governments are not trying hard enough to identify vacant land or are saving it for developers. The Friends of the Earth estimate that London alone has 10,000 acres of tilable public land, enough to test the muscles and patience of 100,000 urban farmers.

There is an element of truth to this, and anyone who wants to see and feel what allotments can mean to people is well advised to leave the fancier district and head for the poorer neighbor-

hood and the Art Students League. In conversation, he is a little vague about those early years—"I was in graphics. But I was always a serious painter." One day, when he was wandering in Flushing, his eye was caught by the now-celebrated Friendship sloop (the name comes from the town in Maine where the boats were built, at the Wilbur Morse yard) and his life changed course.

As the sloop absorbed more and more of his time, he gave up his studio and moved aboard. Even the outbreak of World War II, and America's entry, did not separate them: "I was visiting a friend who was a Marine colonel," Joe recalls. "One thing led to another and finally he said, 'Raise your right hand.' He swore me in then and there—I was a Marine. What did I do? I painted recruiting posters. No boot camp, no nothing."

## Merchant Marine

When the wartime draft was widened to include Marines the demand for recruiting posters vanished. Richards was discharged—but not long afterward, responding doubtless to tidal influences, he enlisted in the Merchant Marine. He spent the war at sea, often in hazardous waters, as a shipper of tugs that, though built for harbor use, had been pressed into ocean-going service as far offshore as Pearl Harbor. ("A lot of the shippers didn't know beans about navigation, and that was how I got into positions of command.")



Joe Richards  
... Solex and boat.

It was not, one gathers, really his bag.

After the war, married, he settled in Florida, on Key Biscayne. ("I used to belong to my wife's tennis—she bought it for \$3,500." The Richardses lived there for 18 years, "but moved out when Nixon moved in. Later, during the 1968 Presidential campaign, he found himself writing campaign speeches for the Democratic candidates, Sen. George McGovern and Sen. Edmund Muskie—one of them turned up eventually, to the author's surprise, as the celebrated "Come home, America" speech. Then his marriage disintegrated and Richards, whose characteristic mood seems to be one of slightly

apprehensive buoyancy, was left with a cherished boat and two almost-grown-up children.

Whether Richards should be categorized as a seagazing artist or a sailor who paints is something he has probably never debated. There are some guidelines, though: In talking about the death of his wife, he said it was like "losing somebody over the side of the boat." The salty flavor is devoid of affectation. As for the literary side of his life, this would seem to be in the nature of a by-product. "Princess," which is soon to appear in a Dutch edition, has earned its author a total of "around \$30,000" to date—probably 10 times as much as an average first book. But obviously, money-making was not the motivating force when he shot the 328 word in 1937.

What became of the boat? Joe Richards grinned. "She's under a maple tree, at Smyrna, Delaware." He bought an old farmhouse there "for \$1,800" with an acre of land, a couple of years ago and that's where he hangs his hat now. He's not for long. He's going back to the United States—with Susie, if she turns up at Orly on Tuesday—but plans to return to Paris next year, to stay for a while and paint. Susie? He isn't saying. A final word as a volume but far from ancient mariner—he prepares to plunge intrepidly into the late-afternoon traffic of Montparnasse: "Anybody can navigate in a small boat, y'know. All you have to do is to figure your latitude."

## ENGLAND

## Potatoes, Parsnips and Politics

By Robert B. Sample Jr.

LONDON (NYT).—Gary Williams, an insurance executive who lives in London, remembers vividly the day his allotment came through from the local council.

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The tradition of allotments dates back to the enclosure acts of the 17th and 18th centuries, which deprived villagers of common grazing rights. In compensation, the poor were given small plots of land of their own, and by 1850 allotments were well recognized in law as a device by which the "laboring poor" could supplement income.

500,000 Allotments  
There are more than 500,000 allotments in Britain today. Each costs about \$3 in annual rent, payable to the government, and each, like Mr. Williams's, is about 300 square yards. But the waiting lists on file with local governments have grown dramatically, from 2,000 persons in 1972 to an estimated 60,000 today.

What angers and unites these anxious yeomen is their belief that local governments are not trying hard enough to identify vacant land or are saving it for developers. The Friends of the Earth estimate that London alone has 10,000 acres of tilable public land, enough to test the muscles and patience of 100,000 urban farmers.

There is an element of truth to this, and anyone who wants to see and feel what allotments can mean to people is well advised to leave the fancier district and head for the poorer neighbor-

hoods of East London, where—hard by the old docks—the working-class origins of the allotment movement survive intact.

The allotments in East London seem to stretch on endlessly, the vast acreage filled with hunched, cloth-capped figures bending low over cabbages, tomato plants, turnips. Most of the workers are men, some young, some old.

"You sit in a rocking chair and you die," said 63-year-old David Nash. "That's why I'm here."

But Mr. Nash is not a contented man. He wailed at some distant apartment buildings and said simply, "They're coming to take it away."

"Who's coming?"

"Ah, that's the mystery," he said. "Then after a pause: 'It's builders. It's always builders.'"

Protest March  
A mile up river from Mr. Nash's plot is another huge tract of allotments. Not long ago, the men who rent them staged a protest march on the offices of the local borough council. They knew clearly who the enemy was: A huge shipping concern had offered the council an enormous sum of money to acquire the land and turn it into a storage area for trucks and containers.

One of the marchers was Len Moore, a welder, and one Sunday morning not long ago he stood proudly by the sign he had carried. "My wife likes my onions," it read.

"For some of us," he said, "it makes the difference between having good vegetables on the table and not having them." He and others estimate that careful gardening can produce savings of \$300 each year.

"But it's more than that," he went on. "When my dad lived here he lived in a small house with a garden out back. Then the council came in and put up housing. Most of us live in flats now. And you can't raise vegetables in a flat."

He looked back at the shack where he stores his tools, with the water but on top to catch the rain.

"The thing about allotments is this, whatever anyone says: They are gardens for the working man."

## Met Pays \$5.1 Million for Japanese Art Objects

By Stanley Johnson

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (AP).—The Metropolitan Museum of Art disclosed yesterday that it has bought for \$5.1 million a fabulous collection of Japanese art first formed in the ruins of atom-bombed Nagasaki by the Utah-born son of American missionaries.

The Japanese government has documented and licensed for export each of the 412 works of art in the collection, which Japanese experts value at \$11.3 million.

The Metropolitan is treating the \$5.1 million difference as a gift from the seller, Harry Packard, and will pay the purchase price to the Metropolitan Center for the Study of Japanese Art, which the collector has set up in Tokyo.

The museum, long weak in Japanese art, will also take part in the work of the center, which

has a first-year budget of \$160,000, and plans an ambitious program of research, scholarly publications, lectures and conferences.

Thomas P.F. Boring, director of the Metropolitan, described the acquisition, the second most expensive purchase in the museum's history, as having "surpassing strengths in archaeology, early Buddhist iconography, scrolls, screen paintings of the Momoyama period, ceramics and exceptionally fine bronze and wood sculptures of the ninth to 14th centuries."

The most expensive purchase was Velasquez's "Don Juan de Perota" for which the Met paid \$5.5 million.

Mr. Packard, now 53, learned Japanese while serving with the U.S. Navy during World War II. After the Japanese surrender in 1945, he was in charge of a refugee camp at Nagasaki, the second city hit by an atomic bomb.

It was there, friends said, that he realized that an encyclopedic collection of Japanese art could be put together.

When the U.S. occupation of Japan ended with the signing of a peace treaty in 1951, Mr. Packard stayed on and became a scout at Waseda University.

Described by friends there as looking like a cross between Peter Lorre and Buddha, he is said

to be a man of driving initiative and total commitment.

Mr. Boring said that the money to buy the collection came from special funds donated for purchases. He stressed that this money could not be used for such day-to-day operations as security services, cleaning or keeping the museum open extra hours.

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

The Frankfurt Ballet will give the first performance of a new program on Aug. 27 that includes "Sweet Carmen," with choreography by Alfonso Catala to Rodion Shchedrin's orchestration of Bizet's music; "Lombardi Variations," with choreography by Kent Stowell to music from the Verdi opera, and the "Grand Pas Hongrois" from Giazoun's "Raymond" in the Petipa choreography. Maria Guerrero will dance the title part of the "Carmen" ballet, and other soloists in the program will be Anne Baume Sims, Kurt Speker, Wilhelm Burmann and Sean Lavery. Later performances of the program are scheduled for Aug. 31, Sept. 19 and 24.

Eugen Jochims has been named to the post of conductor laureat of the London Symphony Orchestra for a period of at least two years beginning with the 1977-78 season, during which a series of recordings is planned for the EMI firm in addition to a series of concerts in each season. The 73-year-old conductor continues a practice previously established under Hans Richter, Arthur Nikisch and Josef Krips, which has closely bound a significant part of the orchestra's activities to the German musical tradition.

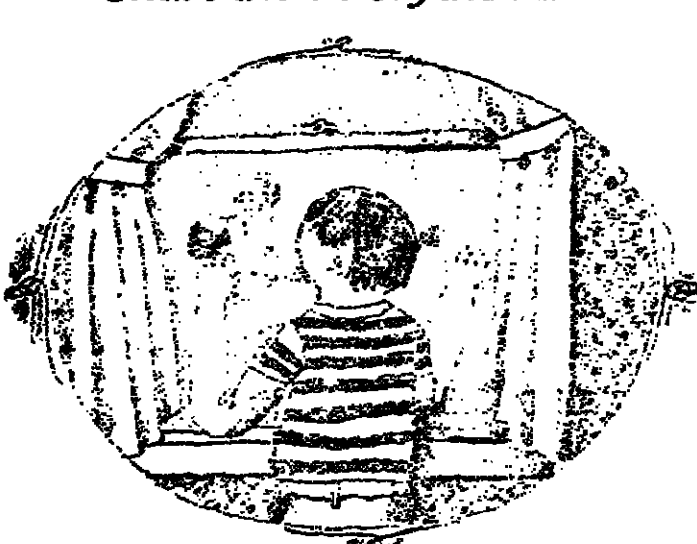
French Museum Strike  
PARIS, Aug. 25 (GNT).—The Louvre and other French museums closed by a strike may open Wednesday. When the museum workers walked out last Tuesday, they reserved the right to extend the strike. As of noon today, they had not done so.

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PARIS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1975

Page 7

## IMF Backs Money Float System

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (NYT).—The International Monetary Fund, long a staunch defender of fixed currency exchange rates, gave a general blessing yesterday to the 30-month experiment in floating rates that began under conditions of crisis in March 1973.

In its annual report, the IMF pointed out that despite "turbulent developments" in the world economy in this period, "exchange markets have continued to function and crises of the type that bedeviled the later years of the par value system have been avoided." It continued:

"Fluctuations in rates have at times been erratic, but there is little evidence thus far that this factor has seriously impeded the growth of world trade. On the whole, exchange rate flexibility appears to have enabled the world economy to surmount a succession of disturbing events, and to accommodate divergent trends in costs and prices in national economies with less disruption of trade payments than a system of par values would have been able to do."

A key issue before the IMF's annual meeting next week is whether revised articles of agreement—a sort of charter for the world monetary system—will "legalize" floating for those member countries that want to choose this course. The United States strongly favors such a change in the articles but France opposes it.

The IMF report conceded that floating rates among the major currencies had introduced "a new degree of uncertainty" for the less-developed countries, most of which peg their rates to one of the leading currencies, such as the dollar. But the report went on:

"In circumstances such as those of the recent past, uncertainty with respect to exchange rate movement is unavoidable, and the particular uncertainties associated with floating are not necessarily greater than those that would be involved under a par value system."

In assessing the world economy, the annual report made three major points:

• The potentially huge balance-of-payments strains created by a jump in oil prices and the resulting massive surpluses of the oil-producing countries have been handled satisfactorily so far.

## Sees No Harm To World Trade

"Petrodollars" were channeled back into the reserves of both industrial and less developed countries, mainly by various forms of loans through private banking and financial markets.

• However, looking to this year and later, a "crucial problem" is looming because "many of the non-oil-developing countries have already strained their debt-serving capacity" and will have a harder time from now on in financing their prospective even larger trade and current-account payment deficits by borrowing.

• For the industrial countries, the key problem now is bringing about a recovery from the recession without reviving virulent inflation and it is "very difficult to judge" the right amount of fiscal and monetary stimulus.

The report said the lessons of recent experience "cannot readily be translated into precise guidelines for current policy, inasmuch as the present situation is so different from that in previous post-war periods—more economic slack and more inflation."

Referring to the oil problem, the report pointed out that in 1974 there was a massive increase in the monetary reserves of the oil-producing countries with no net diminution of the reserves of the rest of the world. In effect, new reserves were created, "chiefly through processes involving official placements of reserve deposits in the Eurocurrency markets or in the United States by some countries (the oil producers) and borrowing from these markets by other countries."

At least in the circumstances of 1974, the report said, "it was possible for reserves paid out by deficit countries to be fully replenished through borrowing," with the result that "the entire growth of reserves of the oil-surplus countries could come from the creation of new reserves rather than transfer of reserve assets held by other countries."

For one, these in each sector of the trade interviewed here last week said the rising prices are not accompanied by any significant increase in actual industrial usage of base metals. They say world stocks of the metals are abnormally high, and they do not see any rebuilding of inventories by users, who have been consuming stocks since the spring of last year.

However, all agreed that prices are rising, nonetheless. Since last July 1, refined copper in the New York cash market, has risen to 64 cents a pound from 56 1/2 cents, lead by 4 cents to 30 cents, zinc, by 32 to 39 cents, and tin by 3 cents to \$336 a pound.

Unusual Behavior  
The situation in copper, the most important of the four basic industrial raw materials, illustrates the unusual behavior of the metals market this summer. Last June 30, the world supply of refined copper outside Japan and the Communist countries was estimated at 964,000 tons by the American Bureau of Metal Statistics. One year earlier, when copper prices were just coming down from the record \$1.40 a pound set a few months earlier, the supply was 327,000 tons.

Japan and the Communist countries are believed to account for 20 per cent of the total supply. Still more startling in view of the recent burst of activity and rising prices on the New York and London futures markets is the stocks of the metal held by the two exchanges.

At the end of last month, the London Metal Exchange held a record 335,000 tons, compared with 39,000 tons one year earlier. The commodity exchange here increased its warehouse stockpile to 73,000 tons from 11,000 tons in the like period.

How can demand lag and both the supply and price of a commodity rise at the same time? Robert Joblove, president of Lerner Minerals & Metals Inc., a recognized expert in the industry, had an answer that no one in the mining or fabricating ends of the business contradicted last week.

"The cost of producing metals has been rising all through this recession," Mr. Joblove said, "along with everything else. We have seen mines closed down as well as industrial plants in this country this year, but wages, energy, transport and other costs have not come down."

At the same time, the metals merchant stressed, "producers of raw materials can't pass along these rising costs because demand hasn't picked up enough, what with picking and autos so depressed."

Mr. Joblove concluded: "The rise in base metals prices we are seeing reflects speculative buying. I'm not saying the speculators are wrong. Perhaps inflation will worsen. Demand could suddenly pick up and fabricators may find that their inventories are too low. But I do believe today's prices are reflective of speculation."

An executive of an important international mining company explained the present record supply of copper in these terms: "We have witnessed the closing of many mining operations in this country this year. But you can't do that overseas if you to avoid nationalization. You are a rich American company and your host country is poor and full of wretchedly impoverished and unemployed people."

"So you have to keep digging and forget about supply-demand and all the other stuff you read in college economics textbooks."

A committee of liquidators and various regulatory authorities held a two-day meeting here last week to study and compare progress reports on the liquidation of various IOS related companies around the world. Among authorities attending were representatives of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, the Quebec Securities Commission, Ontario Securities Commission and the Luxembourg Banking Commission.

A source attending the meeting said the international committee "is satisfied with progress which permits members to contemplate an early distribution" of "a substantial portion" of some \$160 million in frozen IOS assets to dollar fund holders.

This would represent the initial distribution to be made on a pro rata basis to the fund holders. The source said he could not be more specific on how much of the \$160 million would be paid out or how soon the payments would be made.

## Base Metals' Prices Rise, Demand Lags

Expert Says Increase Caused by Speculation

By H. J. Maidenberger

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (NYT).—Prices of copper and other key base metals have turned upward after declining for 18 months. Normally, this would signal that the recession is almost over, because no economic recovery in modern times has been unaccompanied by rising base metals prices.

But there are not normal times and the rise in copper, lead, zinc and tin prices in the world market in recent weeks has evoked little cheer among producers, marketers and fabricators of metals.

For one, these in each sector of the trade interviewed here last week said the rising prices are not accompanied by any significant increase in actual industrial usage of base metals. They say world stocks of the metals are abnormally high, and they do not see any rebuilding of inventories by users, who have been consuming stocks since the spring of last year.

However, all agreed that prices are rising, nonetheless. Since last July 1, refined copper in the New York cash market, has risen to 64 cents a pound from 56 1/2 cents, lead by 4 cents to 30 cents, zinc, by 32 to 39 cents, and tin by 3 cents to \$336 a pound.

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W. Germany Has A Tax Shortfall  
BONN, Aug. 25 (Reuters).—West German tax revenues will be 15 billion deutsche marks less than previously expected this year, the government's working party on tax revenues said today.

The shortfall is made up of 8.84 billion DM less for the government, 3.26 billion DM for the states and 2.9 billion DM for the local authorities. It is due to changes in personal and turnover tax laws and to the recession.

The shortfall is in addition to an estimated deficit of 65 billion DM in spending by federal and local governments this year. The Cabinet is due to discuss a 5.5-billion-DM refutation package on Wednesday.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Gulf Ends Talks With Rockwell

Gulf Oil Corp. has broken off talks concerning joint ventures—including a possible merger—with Rockwell International Corp. A merger would have produced the fifth-largest industrial firm in the United States. Gulf's statement came after Rockwell chairman Willard Rockwell Jr. announced that he would not allow the merger, despite his firm's continuing need for fresh capital. Gulf's primary interest was in exploring the prospect of a merger and Mr. Rockwell has made it clear to us that he is no longer interested in considering a merger. Juergen Ladendorff, Gulf senior vice-president, said. He added that "merely making an investment does not fit with Gulf's present strategic objectives." Gulf and Rockwell announced on June 16 that they had begun talks on joint ventures. Rockwell is the 35th largest U.S. industrial company in terms of sales, while Gulf is seventh largest.

### U.S. Blocks Copper Merger

The Justice Department is suing to block the merger of Amstar Inc. and Copper Range Co. The suit challenging the merger as a violation of the Clayton Act also calls for Amstar to divest the 20 per cent it already owns of Copper Range shares. The department charges that the merger would violate federal anti-trust laws by lessening competition in copper mining and refining. The suit also asks the court for a restraining order to prohibit consummation of the merger pending the outcome of the litigation.

### Burns Also Hints at Aid for N.Y. Banks

## Fed's Money Policy to Remain Cautious

By Austin Scott

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (WP).

Chairman Arthur Burns said yesterday that as the nation begins to pull out of its most severe recession since the 1930s, he expects the Federal Reserve Board to continue the conservative policies it has followed in recent months and not listen to "the voices of inflationists."

"I'm inclined to think inflation continues to be a very serious problem facing this country," said Mr. Burns in a television interview.

"When the money supply starts to grow rapidly, people in the business and investment world will draw the inference that the Federal Reserve is releasing a new wave of inflation," and this will be reflected in their actions, he said.

Mr. Burns also said the Fed would step in to aid New York City banks if they are in sound financial condition but experience a short-term cash flow problem, presumably because New York City might default on its securities.

He insisted this was not a change in Fed policy, that the board has always been "the lender of last resort" and that there is "ample time and ample opportunity to prevent a default" by the city.

"I'm not willing to assume that New York will go into default, and I don't think you should assume that," he said. But when pressed to say what would happen if the city did, he said, "Of course this would be a most deplorable event, but I think it's a mistake in government to regard it as a catastrophe."

Governor Is Pessimistic  
SHELTEN ISLAND, N.Y., Aug. 25 (NYT).—In one of his most pessimistic assessments of New York City's fiscal crisis, Gov. Hugh Carey said yesterday that unless the federal government intervened, the city had only an even chance of avoiding default on its obligations.

The new proposals are partly in response to congressional concern about who owns interests in U.S. corporations. Congressmen particularly have raised questions about the possibility that Arab nations could funnel oil revenue through Swiss banks.

The proposals define the term "beneficial owner" in ways that would broaden its application and require more individuals to report on their stock interests.

For example, a person who "shares the power to direct voting or disposition of voting stock or to direct the receipt of dividends" would be considered a beneficial owner.

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So, on May 13, Exxon suspended all of its exploration activities in Malaysia. These activities, however, had been about to culminate in the establishment of two major offshore platforms, each capable of handling 24 wells, that were nearing their final stages of construction in Japan. They have since been finished and are now in drydock.

These two platforms alone represented, by the company's estimate, at least 40,000 barrels a day of crude oil, and other experts here said that figure could easily be doubled. They also represented an investment of some \$100 million, much of it in contracts to Malaysian companies that have now been canceled or indefinitely delayed.

From his first day, Petronas's chairman, Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah, proclaimed that Petronas would avoid financial difficulties and would be the economic salvation of Malaysia. But from the start there have been more difficulties than Petronas ever encountered.

Tengku Razaleigh's first action was to order a freeze, which amounted to a cancellation, of

### U.S. Firms Hedge on Steel

Some big steel customers in the United States are hedging against the industry's Oct. 1 price increase on flat-rolled products by moving up for September delivery steel that they originally had ordered for October. The result is a short-term boost to the sluggish business of most steel producers. One company estimate that hedging accounted for between 10 and 15 per cent of its September order book, and there are reports of mills being booked to their September capacity for making cold-rolled sheet, a key product whose price will go up nearly 7 per cent on Oct. 1. But for the steel industry, September's gains will be at the expense of the year's final three months. "The price boosts will have the effect of borrowing tonnage from the fourth quarter," Thomas Graham, president of LTV Corp.'s Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. unit, said recently.

### VW Output Drops 13 Per Cent

Volkswagen's production in the first six months dropped by 13 per cent from the same period a year ago, to 890,000 vehicles. Demand in West Germany fell 24 per cent, although foreign sales rose 13 per cent, the company says. Turnover in the first six months increased 6 per cent to 9.3 billion deutsche marks. Foreign markets, which account for 65.6 per cent of VW's business, showed a 3-per-cent increase to 6.1 billion DM. The company says it is in a better financial situation following price increases of 3.5 per cent in January and 4.3 per cent in April.

The governor said the suggestion of Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, that the Fed would try to counter any nationwide ripple effect of a city default was of no help to the city. "There's no change," said the governor of Mr. Burns's proposal.

Amstar and Copper Range did not trade. The Justice Department sued to block the merger of the two companies.

Mercantile Stores gained 2 1/2 to 47. The company reported higher July quarter net.

Gulf Oil tacked on 1/3 to 28 3/8 and Rockwell International slipped 3/8 to 22 7/8. Gulf gave up talks on a possible business combination with Rockwell.

The American Stock Exchange index closed up 8.79 to 84.37. The most active issue for the fifth consecutive day was Syntex, up 1/4 to 31 on volume of 50,900 shares.

Also active were Carnation, up 1 7/8 to 75 3/8; U.S. Filter, up 1/4 to 11 1/4; Presley, up 1/4 to 4 1/4; and National Patent Development, down 5/8 to 11.

In Chicago a rally in the closing minutes cut most grain futures losses on the Board of Trade.

Soybean and wheat pits moved in an area of about 5 to 10 cents a bushel under Friday's close. The selling was influenced largely by the weekend rainfall which was said to have been very beneficial for crops.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (AP-DJ).—Machine tool orders continue to drag along at about half the industry's shipping rate as metal-working industries remain cautious about purchasing new equipment.

Machine tool orders in July fell to \$86.2 million, 19 per cent below June's level and down 61 per cent from the year-earlier month, according to figures from the National Machine Tool Builders' Association.

The change from June, however, does not indicate any significant downward shift in new business, industry officials say. The June total was inflated somewhat by a jump in foreign orders. Domestic orders, for instance, were only 5.1 per cent lower than in June, easily within a normal monthly fluctuation.

The July figures do indicate, however, that an order recovery is not under way in this key capital equipment area. The July total was slightly higher than April's and 4.8 per cent lower than May's. Cancellations of previous orders, however, were well below the high levels of the fourth quarter of 1974 and the first quarter of this year.

Because of relatively sluggish consumer demand, metal-working plants are running well below capacity, and there is no incentive to add capacity. Orders continue to trickle in as companies complete programs they started last year or add machines to improve productivity of certain operations.

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## New York Stock Exchange Trading

1975-76	Stocks and Div in \$	1975-76				1975-76	Stocks and Div in \$	1975-76				1975-76	Stocks and Div in \$	1975-76				1975-76	Stocks and Div in \$	1975-76				1975-76	Stocks and Div in \$	1975-76				1975-76	Stocks and Div in \$	1975-76				1975-76	Stocks and Div in \$	1975-76				1975-76	Stocks and Div in \$	1975-76				1975-76	Stocks and Div in \$	1975-76				1975-76	Stocks and Div in \$	1975-76				1975-76	Stocks and Div in \$	1975-76				1975-76	Stocks and Div in \$	1975-76				1975-76	Stocks and Div in \$	1975-76				1975-76	Stocks and Div in \$	1975-76				1975-76	Stocks and Div in \$	1975-76				1975-76	Stocks and Div in \$	1975-76				1975-76	Stocks and Div in \$	1975-76				1975-76	Stocks and Div in \$	1975-76				1975-76	Stocks and Div in \$	1975-76				1975-76	Stocks and Div in \$	1975-76				1975-76	Stocks and Div in \$	1975-76				1975-76	Stocks and Div in \$	1975-76				1975-76	Stocks and Div in \$	1975-76				1975-76	Stocks and Div in \$	1975-76				1975-76	Stocks and Div in 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## NOTICE OF REDEMPTION OF

## Marathon International Finance Company

4 1/2% Guaranteed Sinking Fund Debentures Due 1986  
Convertible into the Common Stock of

## Marathon Oil Company

(an Ohio Corporation)

Redemption Date: September 30, 1975

Conversion Privileges Expire: September 30, 1975

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Marathon International Finance Company (the Company), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Marathon Oil Company, an Ohio corporation (Marathon), has elected to redeem, on September 30, 1975, the date fixed for redemption, all its outstanding 4 1/2% Guaranteed Sinking Fund Debentures Due 1986 (the Debentures) in accordance with the terms of the Indenture, dated as of March 1, 1966, among the Company, Marathon as Guarantor, and The Chase Manhattan Bank (National Association) as Trustee, at the redemption price of 102% of their principal amount plus accrued interest from September 1, 1975, to the date fixed for redemption. Payment of the redemption price and accrued interest, which will aggregate \$1,023.63 for each \$1,000 principal amount of Debentures, will be made upon presentation and surrender of the Debentures, at the offices of the Company's Paying and Conversion Agents set forth below.

On August 8, 1975, \$25,000,000 principal amount of Debentures were outstanding and unredeemed of which \$22,427,000 principal amount have been previously delivered to Marathon for conversion and have become Converted Debentures. The balance of the outstanding and unredeemed Debentures in the principal amount of \$2,573,000 remain unconverted at August 8, 1975. The Debentures are presently convertible into Common Stock of Marathon at the adjusted conversion price of \$31.50 (or approximately 31.75 shares of Common Stock for each \$1,000 principal amount of Debentures converted) after adjustment to reflect a two-for-one split of Marathon's issued Common Shares on December 29, 1967. The right to convert Debentures into Common Stock will expire at the close of business on September 30, 1975, the date fixed for redemption of the Debentures. On and after September 30, 1975, interest on the Debentures will cease to accrue.

The Debentures will no longer be outstanding after the date fixed for redemption, and all rights with respect thereto will cease as of the close of business on the date fixed for redemption, except only the right of the holders thereof to receive the redemption price and interest accrued to such date. Debentures presented for redemption must be accompanied by all unexpired interest coupons.

Debentureholders have, as alternatives to redemption, the right to sell their Debentures through usual brokerage facilities on, on or before the close of business on September 30, 1975, to convert such Debentures into the Common Stock of Marathon as hereinafter set forth.

## CONVERSION OF DEBENTURES INTO COMMON STOCK

Marathon's Board of Directors has declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$4.55 per share payable on September 10, 1975 to holders of record of Common Stock on August 18, 1975. Debentureholders who surrender their Debentures for conversion after August 18, 1975 will not receive such dividend. However, debentureholders who surrender their Debentures for conversion on or after August 19, 1975 will receive the semiannual interest payment of \$22.50 per \$1,000 principal amount of Debentures which will be due and payable on September 1, 1975. No payment or adjustment will be made upon conversion of Debentures for interest accrued thereon after September 1, 1975. Debentures presented for conversion must be accompanied by all interest coupons maturing after the date of surrender.

The Debentures may be converted into the Common Stock of Marathon at a conversion price of \$31.50 per share (adjusted for the stock split), and each \$1,000 principal amount of Debentures will be convertible into approximately 31.75 shares of Common Stock. A holder who surrenders Debentures for conversion will receive a certificate for the full number of whole shares to which he is entitled. The conversion shall be deemed to have been effected immediately prior to the close of business on the date on which the Company's Paying and Conversion Agents receive the Debentures surrendered as aforesaid for conversion. On such date the person or persons in whose name or names the certificate for shares of Common Stock shall be issued or deliverable shall be deemed to have become the holder or holders of record of the shares represented thereby.

No fractional shares shall be issued upon conversion of any Debentures, but in lieu thereof the Company will pay in United States dollars an amount equal to the market value of such fractional share computed on the basis of the closing price of the Common Stock on the New York Stock Exchange on the last business day before the conversion date. Such right to convert Debentures into Common Stock will terminate at the close of business on September 30, 1975. If more than one Debenture shall be delivered for conversion at one time by the same holder, the number of full shares which shall be deliverable upon conversion shall be computed on the basis of the aggregate principal amount of Debentures so converted.

From January 1, 1975 through August 12, 1975, the prices at which the Common Stock of Marathon sold on the New York Stock Exchange ranged from a high of \$55.875 per share to a low of \$29.875 per share. The last reported sale price of the Common Stock on August 12, 1975 was \$48.75 per share. At such last sale price of Common Stock, the holder of \$1,000 principal amount of Debentures would receive upon conversion shares of Common Stock and cash for the fractional interest having an aggregate value of \$1,547.62, but such value is subject to change depending on changes in the market value of the Common Stock. So long as the market price of the Common Stock is \$32.25 or more per share, debentureholders upon conversion will receive Common Stock and cash in lieu of any fractional share having a greater market value than the cash which they would receive upon redemption.

Until the close of business on September 30, 1975, the date fixed for redemption, debentureholders have the right to convert their Debentures into shares of Common Stock of Marathon, upon presentation and surrender of Debentures at the Paying and Conversion Agents set forth below accompanied by all interest coupons maturing after the date of surrender, and written notice, which may be in the form of the Letter of Transmittal referred to below, that the holder elects to convert such Debentures, and stating the name or names (with address and in the case of persons subject to United States tax laws, their taxpayer identification number) in which the stock certificates are to be issued.

Presentation and surrender of Debentures to the Paying and Conversion Agents mentioned below after the close of business on September 30, 1975, regardless of instructions in any notice or in the Letter of Transmittal, will result in the redemption of such debentures at the redemption price of 102% of their principal amount together with accrued interest to September 30, 1975.

For the convenience of debentureholders, the Company has made available a Letter of Transmittal which may be used to accompany Debentures surrendered for conversion or redemption. Additional copies of the Letter of Transmittal may be obtained from the Paying and Conversion Agents at the addresses specified below.

## IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT REDEMPTION — PLEASE CAREFULLY NOTE

As described in detail above, based upon current prices, the market value of the Marathon Common Stock into which the Debentures are convertible is significantly greater than the amount of cash which would be received upon surrendering the Debentures for redemption. All rights to convert the Debentures into Marathon Common Stock expire on September 30, 1975.

## Paying and Conversion Agents

The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.  
Attn: Conversion Area  
14th Floor  
One New York Plaza  
New York, N.Y. 10015

The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.  
41, rue Cambon  
75001 Paris, France

Deutsche Bank AG  
10-14 Grosse Gallienstrasse  
Frankfurt/Main, West Germany

The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.  
Tauxemanslage 11  
6 Frankfurt/Main 1, West Germany

Algemeine Bank Nederland N.V.  
32 Vijzelstraat  
Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Banque Internationale a Luxembourg, S.A.  
2 Boulevard Royal  
Luxembourg, Luxembourg

The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.  
Woolgate House  
Coleman Street  
London, England EC2P 2HD

Banque de Commerce, S.A.  
51/52 Avenue des Arts  
1040 Brussels, Belgium

Banca Nazionale del Lavoro  
3 Piazza S. Fedele 20121  
Milan, Italy

This announcement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of an offer to buy any of these securities. The offer is made only in the Prospectus, copies of which may be obtained from the offices of the Paying and Conversion Agents listed above.

MARATHON INTERNATIONAL FINANCE COMPANY

Dated: August 21, 1975

The Letter of Transmittal printed in this advertisement may be used to surrender  
Debentures for conversion or redemption.

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY THE IMPORTANT INSTRUCTION BELOW

## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To Accompany  
4 1/2% Guaranteed Sinking Fund Debentures Due 1986 of  
MARATHON INTERNATIONAL FINANCE COMPANY  
Convertible into Common Stock of and Unconditionally Guaranteed by  
MARATHON OIL COMPANY  
(an Ohio corporation)

## Paying and Conversion Agents

TO (INDICATE CHOICE BY CHECKING ONE BOX):

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.<br>Attn: Conversion Area<br>14th Floor<br>One New York Plaza<br>New York, N.Y. 10015 | <input type="checkbox"/> Algemeine Bank Nederland N.V.<br>32 Vijzelstraat<br>Amsterdam, The Netherlands          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.<br>Tauxemanslage 11<br>6 Frankfurt/Main 1, West Germany                              | <input type="checkbox"/> Banque de Commerce, S.A.<br>51/52 Avenue des Arts<br>1040 Brussels, Belgium             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.<br>Woolgate House<br>Coleman Street<br>London, England EC2P 2HD                      | <input type="checkbox"/> Banque Internationale a Luxembourg, S.A.<br>2 Boulevard Royal<br>Luxembourg, Luxembourg |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.<br>41, rue Cambon<br>75001 Paris, France   | <input type="checkbox"/> Banca Nazionale del Lavoro<br>3 Piazza S. Fedele 20121<br>Milan, Italy                  |

If no choice is indicated, this Letter of Transmittal will be deemed to have been directed to whichever of the above first receives it.

Ticket No.	L/T	Date

Gentlemen:

Transmitted herewith are 4 1/2% Guaranteed Sinking Fund Debentures Due 1986 of Marathon International Finance Company (Convertible into Common Stock of and Unconditionally Guaranteed by Marathon Oil Company, an Ohio corporation), numbered as listed below.




هذه نسخة من الأصل

20-6-75

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INTERNATIONAL

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# Herald Tribune

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Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Please, send the newspaper by mail for ☐ 6 mos. ☐ 3 mos.  
☐ 12 mos. rate (6 X 2)

Saving 25% of the regular subscription rate.

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.....

**IMPORTANT: PAYMENT MUST BE ENCLOSED WITH ORDER to: International Herald Tribune, 21 Rue de la Harpe, 75300 PARIS, Cedex 04, France. For accounting purposes, print names invoices**



[illegible][illegible]



[illegible][illegible]

## An Equal Opportunity Employer

To place an advertisement contact our office in your country (listed in classified advertisements on back page) or Mr. Max Ferrero, 21 Rue de Berri, 75380-Paris, Cedex: 08. Tel.: 225-22-80. Telex: 22-502.



**By Will Weng**

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ALGARE.	5	F	MADRID.	38	82	Rain
ANDERDAM.	19	68	CLOUDY	39	68	Fair
ANTWERP.	10	64	Fair	40	66	Fair
ATHENS.	28	81	Fair	41	66	Fair
BEIRUT.	29	64	CLOUDY	42	75	Cloudy
BELGRADE.	23	72	CLOUDY	43	70	Cloudy
BERLIN.	15	81	Rain	44	75	Cloudy
BRUSSELS.	18	64	Rain	45	70	Fair
BUDAPEST.	22	71	Rain	46	68	Cloudy
CAIRO.	19	64	CLOUDY	47	66	Cloudy
CASABLANCA.	27	81	Fair	48	66	Rain
COPENHAGEN.	17	62	CLOUDY	49	73	Cloudy
CONSTANTINOPLE.	18	64	CLOUDY	50	70	Cloudy
DUBLIN.	18	41	Rain	51	—	—
EDINBURGH.	19	68	CLOUDY	52	84	Fair
FLORENCE.	22	73	CLOUDY	53	69	Cloudy
GENOA.	19	64	CLOUDY	54	71	Cloudy
GENEVA.	17	63	Rain	55	39	Rain
HELSINKI.	14	64	Rain	56	73	Cloudy
HONGKONG.	22	71	Fair	57	68	Sun
LAS PALMAS.	27	72	Fair	58	37	Cloudy
LISBON.	20	86	Fair	59	—	—
LONDON.	21	64	CLOUDY	60	—	—
LOS ANGELES.	21	62	Cloudy	61	—	—

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Canada at 1700 G.M.T., others at 1200 G.M.T.)

## ADVERTISEMENT

[illegible]

**PEANUTS**

OKAY, SPIKE  
YOU CAN TAKE  
THIS CAT!

SHOW 'IM HOW TOUGH  
YOU ARE! SHOW 'IM THAT  
YOU'VE BEEN LIVING WITH  
THE COMOTES! PUNCH 'IM OUT!

**WAP!!**

S. FINK

I APPRECIATE YOUR CONCERN FOR AN ABUSED MINORITY, MEN

YOUR PETITION SHOWS COURAGE, COMPASSION AND GENEROSITY

BUT I DON'T HAVE THE AUTHORITY TO GIVE CAMP SWAMPY BACK TO THE INDIANS

MILT CANALE

NURSE! WHAT'S WRONG WITH MR. SWARTZ?  
 HE'S GONE INTO CARDIAC ARREST  
 IF I'VE TOLD YOU ONCE, I'VE TOLD YOU A MILLION TIMES...  
 ...MAIL THEM THEIR BILL

8/26 SAM WEINMAN

THAT WAS MY ATTORNEY? THEY'RE HAVING AN INVESTIGATION INTO BILL'S DEATH?

THAT YOU GO BACK?

THEY JUST HAVE SOME ROUTINE QUESTIONS TO ASK--AND THEY CAN SEND AN INVESTIGATOR HERE

GOOD!

ONCE MORE, I'LL BE CERTAIN THERE'S A CONSPIRACY GOING ON TO KEEP US FROM BEING ALONE

**A TRICK PORTRAIT AMBUSHES THE WIGGERS.**

**I'VE JABBED IN THE MASTER'S EYE! I CAN FEEL LORD'S SCHWARTZ AT MY THROAT ALREADY!**

**MAYBE I CAN PASTE IT BACK. BUT WHERE DID IT GO?**

**AS ENEMIES CLOSE, SHIMMER MURMURS A SIGNAL.**

**TANGLE, TIGER!**

# JUMBLE™ — that scrambled word game

© 1971 HENRI ARNOLOW & DAVID L. RIFE

**Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.**

**RONOC**      (Rear End of a Long-necked Bottle)

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**YUPPP**

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**ALFACI**

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**LMPING**

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**Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here**

**Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.**

“                ”

(Answers tomorrow)

**CBS: REFLECTIONS IN A BLOODSHOT EYE**

*By Robert Metz. Illustrated. Playboy Press. 428 pp. \$13.50.*

Reviewed by Richard R. Lingeman

**I**n the movie "Bad Day at Black Rock," from which (along with the flame-tempered black granite of which it is constructed) CBS's head office in New York took the nickname, Spencer Tracy barges into a sinister town called Black Rock in search of the truth about what happened to his Army buddy, a Nisei. In attempting to write an informal corporate history of CBS, Robert Metz, a financial columnist for the New York Times, has exhibited a similar temerity and, for his pains, has been roughed up by the corporate trust squad before publication day. The company's initial reaction was to ignore the book as "not worthy of comment," later it decided to ignore it to the extent of a five-page bill of particulars reporting errors in its credit for revitalizing the sagging news network and to close interest he took in its broadcast for more than 20 years than to trust to any NBC writer "Da-vid" Samoff. It was in the 10 days that the small, privately owned company really shuddered. When the new broadcast live a speech by King of England, there was a break in transmission. A representative public about the company's inoperative network, Samoff said that the wires had broken but that a heroic CBS engineer had rejoined the hot wires with his bare hands. There is a full account of the promotion department under a flamboyant director who was not afraid to distort audience data in order to make CBS's annual listenership look better than it was.

Large corporations can be as secretive as the CIA: There are trade secrets to be kept from competitors, perhaps, or legal skeletons to be concealed from the law. There may be high-level boobies that the incumbent regime wishes suppressed, or, there may simply be unfortunate actions taken in the past and well known at the time that the corporation would now prefer forgotten. For whatever reason, the unauthorized historian is left to conduct his private guerrilla operations, capturing whoever will talk, and when his book comes out, the corporation conducts search-and-destroy operations in the press impugning its

Whether this scenario applies to Metz's book and CBS's official reaction is can only be surmised. But the book's composition of how he went about writing the book—over 120 interviews with past and present CBS employees—one senses a valid journalistic job of work, with the usual quota of anonymous sources and "reportedly's." Metz's informal style removes the book from the scholarly category but doesn't hurt its readability. It is, in fact, a gossipy melange of anecdotes and stories, with a spice of scandal; yet it is certainly not one-sided. Where there are gaps in the evidence, Metz seems to be that those most intimately involved weren't talking.

Some of the best parts of the book concern the early history of the network, which William S. Paley, scion of a cigar-company fortune, bought in 1928 for \$1.5 million. Paley wins considerable

sympathy, how wasn't talking. Similarly, the scandal involving Olive Davis, the Columbia Records head who was dismissed ostensibly for padding his expense accounts amid dark rumors of drugs, payola and mob connections, requires some conjecture. Metz's part since it is still litigation.

On the credit side are the corporation's ever-rising profitability, the quality programming it has done almost in spite of this profitability, and its fiercely independent news division. William Andrew Whitehouse, Jr., a former handling of Vietnam and Watergate, Frank Stanton, a former president, draws high marks for generally resisting government attempts to pressure the network over the years. As for the present, Paley is characterized as a somewhat absentee landlord and a man who treats even long-time associates, such as Stanton, as employees first.

**Solution to Previous Puzzle**

MAISS	YULIETS	PILOUM
ACTIV	ENIATIC	OUISE
RIOPAC	ABNIEER	SEIMED
CHOR	GRIMM	SEIMED
USASING	DODDO	
ADILLIS	NOORMALIC	
PAIMES	NAIGITE	NIATA
CHOR	GRIMM	SEIMED
LMNN	FOLIOTO	WHIEBIE
KEINNEED	CS	SEIMEDIAS

**By Alan Truscoe**

There is no routine way to bid a freak two-suited hand after the opponents have opened, but, on the diagrammed deal, most experts would agree with East and bid a simple one heart.

As East, you plan to bid a game or a slam, but there is no hurry. Although you have a good chance, players could see all four hearts East-West would have seen 980 in six hearts, to the surprise and annoyance of North, who would fancy his chances in defense. Six spades doubled would do to go down two or three tricks, depending on the opening lead.

On freak deals such as this, a lead in partner's suit is often unproductive. West learned a lesson the hard way when he led the heart queen. South won with the ace in dummy, led the ace and king of spades, and played a club. East won with the ace and was endplayed. With the red suit headed by a diamond, South could void one of the two potential diamond losers.

In practice, East played heart, and away went a diamond loser in the closed hand. The dummy ruffed with the king trump. The result was down two points, and a fine score for North-South.

bid made it very likely that a diamond finesse would succeed if one was needed.

It can be seen that East's estimate was absolutely right. Six hearts would have rolled in easily with the aid of the diamond finesse.

But South made an excellent decision by sacrificing in six spades. To sacrifice when vulnerable against nonvulnerable opponents is very seldom right, but it was right here.

East had announced that he could make 12 tricks and South believed him. It was clear that North-South held a massive number of black cards and East-West a massive number of red cards, so a defensive posture was unlikely to succeed.

Six spades doubled was the price contract—that is, the compensation for the risk.

**NORTH (D)**  
 ♠ A95  
 ♥ A  
 ♦ K872  
 ♣ KJ843

**WEST**      **EAST**  
 ♠ J1074      ♠  
 ♥ QJ109      ♥ K8753  
 ♦ 84      ♦ A QJ103  
 ♣ 752      ♣ A A

**SOUTH**  
 ♠ K8632  
 ♥ 4  
 ♦ 75  
 ♣ Q1095

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 ♠	1 ♥	1 ♠	2 ♠
2 ♠	6 ♥	6 ♠	Dir.
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the heart queen.



# Halicki Reaches Giant Status by No-Hitting Mets

By Leonard Koppett

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25 (UPI)—Ed Halicki, a 34-year-old 6-foot-7-inch right-hander who started this season in the minor leagues, pitched the National League's first no-hit game of the season yesterday as the San Francisco Giants defeated the New York Mets, 6-0, in the second half of a doubleheader. The Mets won the first game, 8-5, before the second largest crowd of the season here, 24,132, on a jacket day.

Halicki struck out 10 and walked only two. One other batter reached base on an error, and none of the outs came close to being a hit. The toughest play came up in the first inning when Steve Ontiveros, normally an in-

fielder but playing right field yesterday made a running catch crossing the foul line of a looping fly by Felix Millan.

Halicki, from New Jersey, is a self-proclaimed Mets fan who turned pro in 1972 while attending Monmouth College. He had an outstanding record in the lower minors of Fresno in 1973 and was called up by the Giants from Phoenix in midseason last year. But he compiled a 1-8 won-loss record and the verdict was that "he just couldn't throw hard enough."

He was throwing the same way in spring training this year and didn't make the club. Then, at Phoenix, he suddenly began throwing harder—"two yards faster on his fast ball," according to Don McMahon, the pitching

"The last couple of games I've been getting them out right at the start, and I've been saying to myself, 'Well, maybe this will be my no-hitter.' It's sort of a joke."

coach. In late May, the Giants brought him back up.

Since then, he has moved into the starting rotation and has been strong. Some hard-luck defeats kept his won-loss record down to 8-10, but other numbers are more revealing: 124 strikeouts in 134 innings, with only 120 hits allowed and six complete games.

No one can explain what changed him.

"Velocity is something you can't teach or learn; you either throw hard or you don't," manager Wes Westrum and McMahon told him. It seemed that he had the physique to do it, but the ball just wasn't going that fast.

"Then, suddenly, it was, and I understood what they had been saying to me," said Halicki.

"Today I was lucky, you have to be lucky to get a no-hitter," he

said, all aglow. "It's something you dream about. Just being in the big leagues is something you dream about, and it still gets me sometimes when I'm on the field in practice or sitting in the bullpen. Now this."

"Very often I have trouble in the first couple of innings. I don't know exactly why. The last couple of games, I've been getting them out right at the start, and I've been saying to myself, 'Well, maybe this will be my no-hitter.' It's sort of a joke. And I said it again today after I got through the first three innings without anyone getting on base."

"About the eighth inning, I started to feel serious about it. I thought, 'I'm this close. I'll probably never get another chance to throw as hard as I could, and if someone was going to break it up, he'd do it off my best stuff, not something trying to be cute. I wasn't particularly rational at that point.'"

His catcher, Dave Rader, was even more excited and took longer after the game to calm down. He's a 36-year-old Oklahoman, and neither he nor Halicki had ever seen a no-hitter.

The ninth began with Jesus Alou pinch-hitting, and incidentally passing an odd statistical milestone: It was the 5,000th major league appearance by the Alou brothers, Felipe, Matty and Jesus.

Well known as a free swinger, Alou fouled off the first two pitches and several more before finally fouling out. But Del Unser walked on a 3-2 pitch and Millan was up.

"I consider him my best hitter because he always has a piece of the ball," said Halicki, "and I was amazed when he struck out because he swung over a slider that wasn't a good pitch. When he did that, I thought, now I've really got to get a no-hitter."

And when Wayne Garrett bounced easily to Willie Montanez at first, Halicki had it.

The only American League no-hitter this year was by Nolan

Ryan (his fourth) against Baltimore. For the Mets, this was their first hitless game since Oct. 2, 1968, when Bill Stoneman of Montreal stopped them. Others were by Sandy Koufax in 1962, Jim Bunning in 1964 and Bob Moose in 1968.

Halicki's performance overshadowed everything else yesterday. In the opener, Jon Matlack got his 15th victory, equaling a personal career high, with fine relief help from Bob Apodaca.

By losing the second game, the Mets lost half a game in the standings to the Pittsburgh Pirates and trail by six games in the National League East. Craig Swan started this one and was tagged for a two-run single by Montanez in the first after a couple of walks and a bloop hit. He retired the next 13 men in order, but yielded two runs with two out in the fifth. Del Unser walked and stole second, took third on a hit by Rader and scored on a double steal before Gary Thomasson singled Rader home.

A walk, Thomasson's triple and a wild pitch produced the last two runs off Rick Baldwin in the seventh and focused all remaining attention on the no-hitter.

## Connigliaro Retires

NAHANT, Mass., Aug. 25 (UPI)—Tony Connigliaro, former star outfielder for the Boston Red Sox who was nearly blinded in one eye when beamed in 1967, has retired again from baseball after an aborted comeback attempt.

Connigliaro, who tried to rejoin the Red Sox this season as a designated hitter, said he was quitting and has no plans for returning as a player, coach or manager. He said he has taken a job as a sportscaster with a Providence, R.I., television station.

Connigliaro had tried two comebacks. In his last, he was sent to Boston's Triple A club in Pawtucket, R.I., several weeks ago. He hit three homers and batted in 12 runs, but his average was .308.



WELL-ARMED—The Giants' Ed Halicki, 6 feet 7 inches, works in the eighth inning en route to his no-hitter.

## Connors Settles His Argument With Tennis Group off Court

SOUTH ORANGE, N.J., Aug. 25 (UPI)—Jimmy Connors and the tennis establishment have come to an agreement. The Association of Tennis Professionals settled out of court "for a substantial amount" the multi-million-dollar suits Connors had filed against ATP executives Jack

Kramer, Donald Dell and Arthur Ashe.

Connors said that "all the law suits since Wimbledon, 1974, are no more in existence. There won't be any more keeping players out of tournaments such as Rome and Paris if the settlement was reached between the lawyers for both sides. I wanted open tennis and now we've got it."

It was agreed that Connors would be paid "a substantial amount" to settle the \$10-million suit he filed after the French Open barred him in 1974, thus preventing him a chance to achieve the Grand Slam of tennis—winning the French, Australian and U.S. Opens, and Wimbledon—for which he would have won a \$100,000 bonus.

Other suits in contention had been a \$3-million libel action in which Connors sued Kramer and Ashe, and a \$5-million libel suit brought by Connors against Ashe prior to this year's Wimbledon tournament.

Both sides agreed that the amount of the settlement would not be made public.

The end of the legal battles also appeared to open the way for Connors to play Davis Cup, although Connors said, "That's a different issue. I'll be talking to (Cup captain) Tony Trabert either during Forest Hills or sometime right after. I don't play 40-45 weeks a year like I used to, and I'd love to play Davis Cup."

"I would like to think I could help bring back the Cup to the United States. They say it's different than playing Wimbledon or the TV challenge matches in Las Vegas. I don't know, but I'd like to give it a helluva try."

Everett Ruess Wade HARRISON, N. Y., Aug. 25 (UPI)—Top-seeded Chris Evert routed Virginia Wade of Britain, 6-0, 6-1 in the final of the Westchester women's tennis classic only two days before the start of the U.S. Open, the only title to elude the 29-year-old American.

## Australian Wins Sprint Cycling

LIEGE, Belgium, Aug. 25 (UPI)—John Nicholson of Australia won the gold medal in the professional sprint at the world cycling championships today. Peder Pedersen of Denmark took the silver medal and Ryoichi Abe of Japan won the bronze.

The West German quartet of Hans Lutz, Gregor Braun, Peter Vonnor and Guenther Schumacher won the team pursuit gold medal. A Soviet team finished second.

Dieter Kemper of West Germany won the one-hour professional motor-paced race. The silver medal went to Cees Stam and the bronze to Jan Bruer, both of the Netherlands.

## NFL Giants Beat Jets in Unorthodox Way

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 25 (UPI)—Using a time-out and a magic word, the New York Giants squashed a 38-yard field-goal attempt on the final play of the game yesterday and saved a 21-20 preseason victory over the New York Jets.

A high snap by a rookie center, Joe Fields, sailed past Greg Gant, the holder at the Giant 28-yard line and nullified any chance for Pat Leahy to kick what would have been the game-winning field goal.

But the strategy and drama that preceded the snap underscored the tension and determination that added a bizarre chapter to this intense rivalry.

Although both coaches and the players had attempted to downgrade the significance of this year's National Football League exhibition, even with the two clubs unbeaten, available regulars played throughout before a rain-soaked crowd of 33,779 at Yale Bowl.

The Jets, with J.J. Jones at quarterback for the injured Joe Namath, had driven from their 47-yard line to the Giant 21 in the closing minutes.

In an attempt to stop the clock and position their field-goal attempt, the Jets called a final time-out with only seconds left. But just as they left their huddle to prepare for the kick, Pat Leahy, the Giant linebacker and defensive captain, signaled for another time-out.

"That was pre-determined," Hughes said later. "When they called their first time-out, I went over to the sidelines and discussed it with the coaches. What we wanted to do was make them think about the kick as long as possible. We knew they had a rookie center. It was a hunch call."

When the 30-second time-out period elapsed, the Jets came to the line of scrimmage, with Fields, a 14th-round draft choice who had been selected because of his reputation on snaps, over the ball. Across the line was Jim Pietrzak, a second-year defensive tackle.

At instant before the 6-foot-2-inch, 240-pound Fields was to snap the ball, Pietrzak crouched less than a foot away and shouted, "Gramouse" at Fields.

"I don't know what the word means," Pietrzak said. "Roy Hilton says it in practice to make a guy jump. In the Minnesota films (the Jets beat the Vikings, 20-15, in their exhibition opener), I noticed that he was having trouble with his snaps and was jerking his knees before he snapped. When I looked up and saw that ball sail, I just took off. It was maaaaa from heaven."

Hilton said "Gramouse" meant nothing. "I picked it up from Billy Ray Smith in Baltimore," Hilton added. "I don't even know how to spell it. Spell it any way you like."

Craig Morton, the Giant quarterback, completed only five of 18 passes in the first half and was continually pursued. When asked at halftime by coach Bill Arnsparger if he wanted to continue, Morton said, "Yes, I can't leave like this."

Even without John Riggins, the running back, and Namath, who suited up and took pregame workouts but stared on the sidelines, the Jets took a 10-0 lead in the second quarter on a 43-yard touchdown pass from Jones to Jerome Barkum.

Morton threw two touchdown passes in the third quarter, a

13-yard touchdown pass to tight-end Bob Tucker and a seven-yard toss to reserve fullback Steve Crosby to lift the Giants to a 21-13 lead.

In other exhibitions: Vikings 16, Cowboys 13

At Irving, Texas, Fran Tarkenton hit Ed Marinaro with a 12-yard touchdown pass with just 39 seconds remaining to rally Minnesota to a 16-13 victory over the Dallas Cowboys. It was the first preseason victory in three attempts for Minnesota, while the Cowboys are 0-3.

Tarkenton, who played the entire game, drove the Vikings 75 yards in 16 plays after Dallas had taken a 13-9 lead with 5:38 remaining on a 73-yard throw from Roger Staubach to Golden Richards.

Raiders 22, Falcons 7

At Atlanta, quarterback Ken Stabler hit Morris Bradshaw with a 41-yard touchdown pass in the first quarter to start the unbeaten Oakland Raiders off toward a 22-7 victory over the Falcons. Rookie Steve Bartkowski, the No. 1 draft choice of the NFL this year, got the Falcons moving briefly in the second half.

Oakland amassed a 19-0 halftime advantage on Stabler's toss to Bradshaw. Pete Banasak's seven-yard run, a safety by defensive tackle Art Thomas and a 33-yard field goal and two conversions by George Blanda.

Bengals 27, Packers 10

At Cincinnati, Ken Anderson's three touchdown passes in the first half led the Bengals to a 27-10 victory over Green Bay and hand Packer coach Bart Starr his first setback in three games. Anderson fired touchdown strikes of 13 yards to Essex Johnson, 20 yards to Lenell Elliott and 18 to Bob Trumpy.

In the second half, Doug Dressler ran seven yards for another Bengals' touchdown. Green Bay's touchdown came on a 100-yard runback of the second-half kickoff by Steve Odum. Chester Marcol kicked a 52-yard field goal on the final play of the first half to round out the Packers' scoring.

Bears 14, Cardinals 13

At Champaign, Ill., Chicago running back Clifton Taylor scored two fourth-quarter touchdowns, the second and winning score coming with just 30 seconds left, to lift the Bears to a 14-13

victory over the St. Louis Cardinals. Taylor scored the winner from two yards out on fourth down to cap an 80-yard eight-play drive engineered by quarterback Gary Huff. Murre Rodden added the extra point to give the Bears their second victory in three exhibition outings.

Steelers 31, Colts 10

At Baltimore, Pittsburgh quarterback Terry Bradshaw tossed three touchdown passes, including tosses of 49 and 54 yards to Lynn Swann, leading the Steelers over the Colts, 31-10. The victory ended a two-game losing streak for the Super Bowl champions, who were beaten by Philadelphia and Oakland.

Bradshaw was not replaced until wide-receiver Swann made his 54-yard reception on the fourth play of the last quarter to put the Steelers ahead, 24-10. By then, Bradshaw had completed 14 of 20 passes for 254 yards.

Dolphins 20, Saints 10

At New Orleans, defensive-end Vern Den Herder scored one touchdown and linebacker Doug Swift set up another with an interception to lead the Miami Dolphins to a 20-10 victory over the Saints. Den Herder picked off a Bobby Scott pass behind the scrimmage line in the first quarter and carried it 34 yards for Miami's first score. Three plays later, Swift grabbed another Scott pass and lateraled to safety Dick Anderson, who ran 24 yards to the New Orleans 15.

Dolphins quarterback Bob Griese, who only played during the first quarter, then tossed a 13-yard scoring pass to wide-receiver Nat Moore.

Eagles 24, Patriots 10

At Philadelphia, the Eagles returned three intercepted passes for touchdowns, two by linebacker Frank LeMaster, as they beat New England, 24-10, in a game marred by 19 penalties for 213 yards.

Broncos 27, Oilers 21

At Denver, Steve Ramsey and Fran Lynch scored on short runs in the second half as the Broncos turned Houston Oilers mistakes into a 27-21 victory, their first preseason victory. Both Ramsey and Lynch scored moments after the Denver defense forced Houston

to fumble the ball for the first two times this year. In the closing minutes, the Oilers had a 70-yard punt return by Billy Johnson to the Denver 13 wiped out by a clipping penalty.

## Geiberger Finishes Golf on the Uptrend

By John S. Radosta

FORTH WORTH, Texas, Aug. 25 (UPI)—Alphonse and Gaston, also known as Al Geiberger and Dave Stockton, gave the Tournament Players championship to each other a couple of times yesterday, but when the holes ran out, Geiberger had the title.

In a yo-yo round, Geiberger at one time was four strokes ahead and twice he was one shot behind. And it wasn't until after the round he learned the scoreboard he had watched was not up to date. "I'm glad I didn't know," he said.

Geiberger and Stockton each shot 1-under-par 69 to finish the last two seasons, finished at 281 in a three-way tie for fourth with Bob Murphy and Mason Rudolph. Hale Irwin and Jack Nicklaus, the defending champion, finished far back, at

a record. Stockton's 72-hole aggregate was 273, or 7 under par.

"If anyone had told me I would be seven under par and not win," Stockton said, "I would have told you they were spending too much time in some brewery."

Hubert Green, runner-up in last week's Greater Hartford Open, made a run for second place, but a bogey where he needed a birdie on the 18th hole—put him out of business. He finished at 275, or five under par.

Those were the only players who finished below par. Bob Dickson, who has been playing poorly the last two seasons, finished at 281 in a three-way tie for fourth with Bob Murphy and Mason Rudolph. Hale Irwin and Jack Nicklaus, the defending champion, finished far back, at

283 and 287, respectively. Nicklaus had a final-round 75.

This was the eighth career victory and the second this year for Geiberger, who is enjoying the best season he has had since joining the pro tour in 1950. Geiberger, who will be 28 next Monday, also has had two second-place finishes this year.

Yesterday's \$50,000 share of the \$250,000 purse raised his season's winnings to \$170,837—and he still stoops over on the teeing ground, looking for second-hand wooden tees that he can use.

## LEADING SCORES

Al Geiberger	69-69-69-69-276
Dave Stockton	72-69-69-69-279
Hubert Green	71-73-71-72-287
Bob Dickson	71-72-72-72-286
Mason Rudolph	71-72-72-72-286
Bob Murphy	71-72-72-72-286
Hale Irwin	75-69-71-72-293
Jack Nicklaus	75-72-74-69-290
Tom Porter	76-72-72-72-292
Tom Watson	75-73-72-72-292

## Monday Weak and Strong Combine for Reds in Rout of Cubs

CHICAGO, Aug. 25 (UPI)—Derrel Chaney, a 212 hitter, drove in four runs with a single and his first homer of the year, and Tony Perez batted in his 1,000th major league career run today as the Cincinnati Reds used a 18-hit attack to rout the Chicago Cubs 11-4.

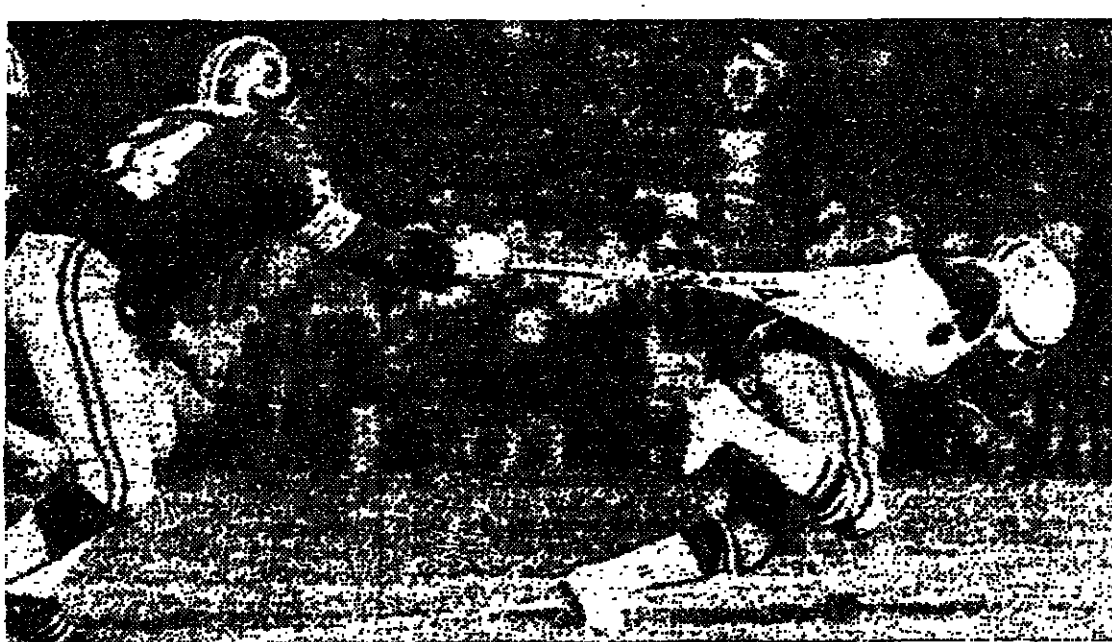
Chaney singled in the second off Joser Rick Reuschel, now 10-14, scoring Fred Foster, who had doubled. Chaney hit his homer, only his fifth in four seasons with the Reds, in the fifth with two on off Tom Detterre.

The Reds had six doubles, including two each by Foster and Dave Concepcion.

Chicago's first run came in the third when Bill Miskid hit his seventh homer, off Fred Norman, 9-4. Norman was routed in the sixth when Jerry Morales hit a two-run homer and Andy Thornton and Manny Trillo rapped consecutive doubles.

Perez, who singled in a run in the eighth, drove in his 1,000th run in the third with a single after Joe Morgan led off with a double. Chaney raised his runs-batted-in total to 20, the most he has achieved since breaking into the lineup in 1972. His only previous four-run-batted-in game was last year when he hit a grand-slam homer.

The magic number for Cincinnati to clinch the Western Division flag in the National League is now 17.



Washington Redskin Manny Sistrunk grabs the jersey of Cleveland Brown running back Greg Pruitt during NFL exhibition game won by the Redskins, 23-14, at home.

## Can-Am Car Easily Makes Up Its Handicap

ELKHART LAKE, Wis., Aug. 25 (UPI)—A Mirage-Ford driven by Vern Schuppman of Australia posted a lopsided victory in yesterday's 252-mile handicap auto race at Road America—a race in which faster cars gave slower ones a head start.

Schuppman's Mirage and two other cars in a group called "1976 Can-Am cars"—the power-tilt Group F Sports Cars did not have a series this year—were turned loose from the pits 11 minutes and 10 seconds after the start of the race, and Schuppman

won by more than two laps over another Can-Am car.

A thunderstorm struck the four-mile road circuit just as Schuppman took the checkered flag and some of the late finishers were stranded on the track after spinning. No one was injured.

Persebe 2d

Second place went to American Denis Aase, in a Porsche 908, and third was Ludwig Heimann of Canada, in a Porsche Carrera RSR. Heimann was in the second group, which started five minutes 42 seconds after the on-track start.

The race, before a crowd of 25,000, was incident-free despite the speed differences among the competing cars. However, David Serille-Peck of Canada was badly injured in a crash yesterday morning. His Costello Leyland, a 1976 Can-Am car, suffered rear suspension failure in the practice session. The car hit an embankment, overturned and caught fire with Serille-Peck trapped inside.

After being removed from the burning car, he was treated at the track and then flown by helicopter to Milwaukee for additional treatment. He was reported in good condition yesterday afternoon.

## Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE				
	W	L	Pct	GB
Pittsburgh	22	16	.577	—
Philadelphia	20	19	.513	1 1/2
St. Louis	19	20	.488	2 1/2
New York	18	21	.462	3 1/2
Chicago	17	22	.438	4 1/2
Montreal	15	24	.385	6 1/2
Cincinnati	14	25	.359	7 1/2
San Francisco	13	26	.333	8 1/2
San Diego	12	27	.308	9 1/2
Atlanta	11	28	.282	10 1/2
Los Angeles	10	29	.256	11 1/2

AMERICAN LEAGUE				
	W	L	Pct	GB
Boston	21	17	.556	—
Baltimore	19	19	.500	1 1/2
New York	18	20	.474	2 1/2
Cleveland	17	21	.444	3 1/2
California	16	22	.421	4 1/2
Minnesota	15	23	.395	5 1/2
Oakland	14	24	.368	6 1/2
Kansas City	13	25	.342	7 1/2
Chicago	12	26	.316	8 1/2
Seattle	11	27	.290	9 1/2
Los Angeles	10	28	.263	10 1/2

(Monday's game not scheduled.)

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## Art Buchwald

## An Identity Crisis

(The real problem of the United States today is that nobody knows anybody's last name. Art Buchwald wrote an article about this years ago and he thinks it's worth repeating as the situation has not improved.)

WASHINGTON—One of the most fascinating things that is taking place in America's youth culture is that no one knows anybody's last name. The fact that American children consider last names irrelevant seems to drive parents up the wall. My friend Zinner tipped me off to this phenomenon. His 15-year-old daughter was giving him a hard time in his living room the other night when I came to play a holiday visit. It had something to do with a ski trip she wanted to take but she dashed out in tears before I could discover what the argument was about.

Buchwald

Zinner filled me in. "I guess I'm one of those old-fashioned parents of the nonpermissive school," she said. "The argument you just walked in on concerns a rule I've laid down that Ellen cannot go skiing for more than 24 hours with any boy whose last name she does not know."

"That's a tough rule," I admitted. "The question arose," Zinner said, "because Ellen wanted to go on a three-day ski trip with Betsy, Theresa, Randy and Steve. By some freak accident she knows Betsy's and Theresa's last names, but all she knows about Randy is that he lives in Virginia and Steve lives in Baltimore. For two days we've been arguing about 'Randy of Virginia' and 'Steve from Baltimore.' You might say I'm having an identity crisis."

"I guess it is tough on a father not to know a boy's last name," I said. "It probably wouldn't be a problem if she just knew one Steve, but she knows three. There is also 'Steve who works in the carry-out shop' and 'Steve the cousin of Tina.'"

"That's the problem. She doesn't know Tina's last name either."

"Maybe Ellen isn't good on last names," I said. "It isn't just Ellen. My 18-year-old daughter, Mimi, is just as bad. The other night she asked to sleep over at the house of a girl she goes to school with named Karen. I suggested we call Karen's parents to see if it was OK. Mimi said she didn't have Karen's telephone number. I said we could look it up in the telephone book but Mimi said she didn't know Karen's last name. As a matter of fact, the only thing she knew about her was that her family had a house in Nag's Head, N.C."

"So how we have to refer to Mimi's friend, as 'Karen whose family owns a house at Nag's Head, N.C.'? You have to admit that's a mouthful."

"My son Chris," said Zinner, "is not any better. He went up to New York last week with 'Bruce who owes him \$15' and 'Jim who plays the drums in some band' and David who got kicked out of school."

"Does Chris use his last name?" I asked. "I don't believe so. The other night I picked up the phone and the person on the other end of the line asked if 'Chris whose father works for the government' was home."

Ellen came back in the room. "His name is Steve Jackson," she said angrily.

"And what's Randy from Virginia's last name?" Zinner asked.

Ellen started crying again. I knew you wouldn't let me go skiing in the first place."

**Aeschylus Anniversary**  
ATHENS, Aug. 25 (UPI)—Greece will celebrate next month the 2,500th anniversary of the birth of Aeschylus, the father of Greek tragedy, the government has announced. The town of Eleusis, where the playwright was born in 525 B.C., will organize a performance of one of his plays and a ballet based on the Orestes legend.

1,500 people from 30 countries are gathered at the world Vegetarian Congress for 12 days of studying, socializing, proselytizing.

## Vegetarians Of the World Unite in Maine

By Judy Klemesrud

ORONO, Maine, Aug. 25 (UPI)—Some are red-skin, the way vegetarians are always thought to be: others are quite obese. Some have healthy, glowing complexions; others have acne. They are young and old, rich and poor, long-haired and short-haired. Many are passive by nature, but some are pushy and aggressive, especially when they have to wait in the long cafeteria lines for some of the most exotic vegetarian foods they have ever encountered.

Perhaps the only clue that the 1,500 black, white, brown and yellow people from 30 countries who have gathered here for the World Vegetarian Congress don't eat meat is to look at their feet. Most of them eschew leather for rather tacky looking shoes made of canvas, plastic or rubber—and some of them don't wear any shoes at all.

The vegetarians, who chose the University of Maine campus as their conference site because it was in a pollution-free part of the country, arrived last week for 12 days of studying, socializing, arguing, proselytizing, and—perhaps the most enjoyable of all—eating.

To many of the people here the food is serious. To them, vegetarianism is a serious political, social and economic issue, and many believe that a failure to create a vegetarian world may result in a failure to save the world.

## The Reasons

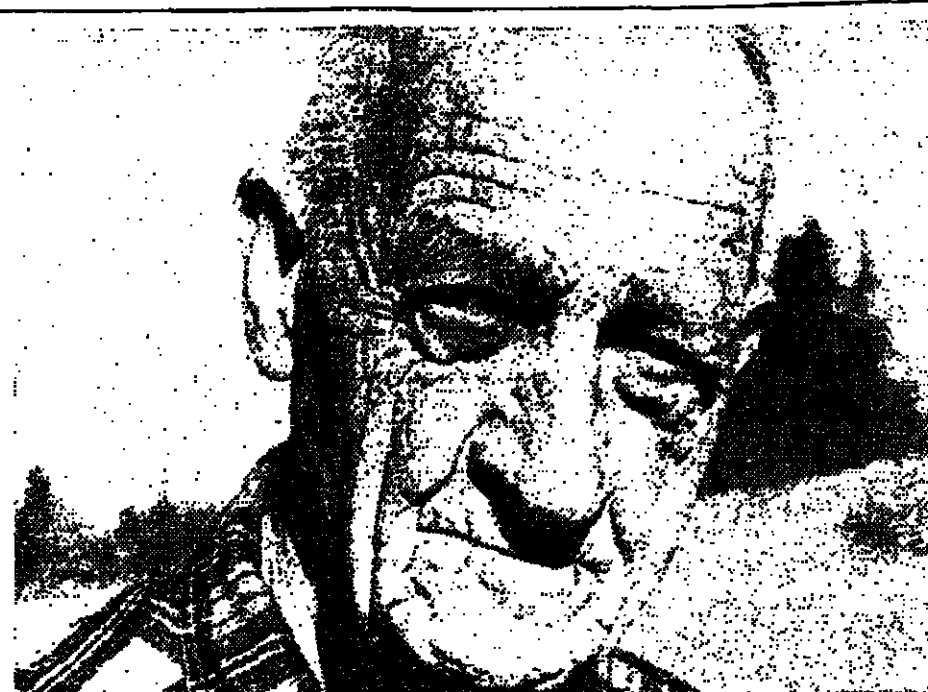
"The people are here for three reasons that are equal like the three sides of a triangle," said Jay Dinshah, 41, of Mahan, N.J., president of the North American Vegetarian Society, which is hosting the congress, the first ever held in North America.

"They are here because they think meat-eating is harmful to their health," said Dinshah. "They are here for ethical reasons, because they believe it is wrong to slaughter animals for food. And they are here because they believe that vegetarianism could help solve the world's food crisis, because the eight pounds of grain it takes to make one pound of beef would be diverted from feeding animals to feeding people."

According to Mr. Dinshah, 50 per cent of the world's nearly 4 billion people are already vegetarians, many of them for religious reasons or because they have no other choice. In the United States, about 10 million people are vegetarians, he said.

If one person becomes a vegetarian, he or she is responsible for sparing the life of one large animal a year," Mr. Dinshah asserted. "That's one cow, sheep or pig. And that's about 50 large animals over 50 years of life."

Most of the 1,500 people at the congress are staying in dormitories on campus here. Mr. Dinshah said about 90 per cent of them are committed vegetarians, and the other 10 per cent are here to learn about vegetarianism. Countries with the largest delegations outside of North America in-



Author Scott Nearing, star of the vegetarian congress.

clude Japan, with 66 people; India, with 40, including nearly a dozen gurus; and England, with 40.

## The Lectures

Last week, there was much stress on education, with 75 worldwide experts on vegetarianism—including several medical doctors—lecturing on such subjects as "Vegetarianism and Nonviolence," "Health Problems Related to Meat," "Raising a Healthy Vegetarian Family," "The Care and Feeding of Vegetarian Pets," "Vegetarianism in Literature," and "Beauty Is as Beauty Does," in which women discussed clothing and cosmetics that were not made from animal products.

Beau was one of the reasons that attracted Joan Chabrowe, a 35-year-old junior high school teacher in the Bronx, to the conference. A nonvegetarian, Miss Chabrowe has been considering giving up meat. "It is not an easy conversion," she said, "but I want to talk to experts on vegetarianism."

"One thing that attracted me was the fact that vegetarians always look healthier and age much better," she said, "and that's something to think about as I grow older."

At the seminar on "Health Problems Related to Meat," Dr. Glen Johnson, a 37-year-old veterinarian and a surgeon on the staff of the Parkview Memorial Hospital in Brunswick, Maine, said that the incidence of cancer of the colon has increased along with the increase of meat-eating in this country.

"The common American concept is that meat is an ideal food," he said. "But medical researchers have found that a diet high in animal protein and animal fat correlates with a high incidence of colon carcinoma. I'm no prophet, but it won't be long before you read this in the common press. We're seeing more and more of it in the medical press."

## The True Way

Occasionally the vegetarians here will argue among themselves, usually good naturedly, over which is the "true way."

There are fruitarians here, who eat only fruit; ovo-lacto vegetarians, who eat eggs, milk and cheese in addition to vegetarian fare; vegans, who use no food or clothing from the animal kingdom; natural hygienists, who do not use salt, sugar, refined flour or condiments, and do not believe in combining fruits and vegetables in meals; the Jain vegetarians from India, who do not use any food that grows below ground, such as potatoes and carrots; and the Nanadharis from India, who won't drink water drawn through a pipe. They get their water from wells.

Even pets are urged to be vegetarians here. Dudley Gleib, 28, the president of the 300-member Animal Liberation, Inc., in New York City, told one session here how he fed his two 18-pound stray dogs

the same food he cooks for himself, "generally green peas and rice, with wheat germ."

"It's not necessary to kill one animal to feed another," he said shortly before showing a movie of his dogs running and eating corn on the cob.

Although they may argue over which brand of vegetarianism is the best, one here seems to argue over one thing: their belief that vegetarianism is a mushrooming movement. They attribute much of this growth to young people, many of whom come to vegetarianism through yoga.

## The President

"Certainly we're growing," said Gordon Latto, a retired London naturopath in his mid-60s who has been re-elected president of the International Vegetarian Union, the parent organization of most of the world's vegetarian groups. The union has its headquarters in London.

"I can't think of any of our groups that isn't growing right now," he added. "You can see evidence of this everywhere, in the increase in vegetarian restaurants, by the fact that many hotels now have vegetarian menus, and because you can get vegetarian meals on airplanes by giving them 24 hours' notice. You can even get vegetarian meals on trains in Britain, and you couldn't before."

For entertainment, the vegetarians have been offered a tennis exhibition by a team of vegetarian tennis players, a mock funeral, complete with pall bearers, flowers and hearse, celebrating the death of famine; a fashion show in which the clothing and cosmetics contain no animal products; and a trip to the nearby farm home of Scott and Helen Nearing, who are the congress's reigning celebrities, or at least until Dick Gregory, the comedian, arrived today.

Mr. Nearing, the 92-year-old longtime pacifist and author, was given a standing ovation at the congress's opening session. He and his wife lectured on "Vegetarian Homesteading" and "Living the Good Life" last week.

Children are by no means forgotten at the congress. There is a day care center for babies, and special programs for the older children, at which they discuss the difficulties of being a vegetarian in school, at parties, and in dating nonvegetarians.

Several youngsters said they were "closet vegetarians" because they didn't know how to react to classmates who "hassle" them about not eating meat.

"You don't have to cry, you don't have to scream at them," said Nathaniel Altman, an adult discussion leader who is the author of "Eating for Life." "Just lay out the facts. Tell them that 1,100 animals an hour are killed at the slaughter house, or a total of three billion a year, and that you just don't believe in it."

## PEOPLE: Staying in Jail To Prove Innocence

Leonard Ewing Scott, 78, could sign a paper and walk out of San Quentin Prison. But he won't accept the parole that would end his 17 years in prison. Scott contends that he did not murder his wife, a rich socialite. "Parole isn't freedom," Scott told Victoria Graham of the Associated Press. "I want to be free. To accept parole would be to admit guilt and bow to an unjust system."

California officials say that Scott is the first man in the state to refuse parole in order to maintain his hunger. Scott has been carrying on a legal battle for years. He points out that his wife's corpse was never discovered; that the trial court had no jurisdiction and that his right to due process was violated by the judge's and prosecutor's comments about his not taking the stand in his own defense. The judge told the jury it might reasonably infer guilt from Scott's refusal to testify. After a long trial, Scott was convicted in Los Angeles in 1957 of murdering his 63-year-old wife who disappeared May 16, 1955. It was her seventh husband and she was his second wife. At the trial, Mrs. Scott's brother testified that he saw Mrs. Scott putting luggage in her car on the day she disappeared. Other witnesses said they had seen her in various parts of the United States, in Canada and Mexico. Scott believes that his wife was alive after he was convicted of her murder and says she may have been kidnapped. In 1963, he says, a lawyer went to see him in prison and wanted him to sign papers divorcing Mrs. Scott. "I was told to either sign or get a shirt in the back, but how in the hell can you divorce a dead woman?" Now he has asked the California Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus. "Other men would beg to be let out," he said. "Hell will freeze over before I go out on parole. I'm not free yet, but I'm going to be."

will be inspecting locations for a new movie in which Burton will star. It seems likely that Miss Taylor will also play in the film.

The 29th Edinburgh Festival got under way Sunday night with some help from pianist-conductor Daniel Barenboim. The opening night concert was to feature pianist Claudio Arrau playing Beethoven's "Emperor Concerto" but Arrau injured his shoulder and had to withdraw at the last minute. Barenboim agreed to replace him—he was in Edinburgh rehearsing a new production of Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro" which had its premiere Monday night. As Barenboim was shaving before going on stage, his mirror fell and cut his forehead. The program was rearranged for bandaging time. And Barenboim went on, bandaged and all.

Singer-composer John Denver is suing Pepsi Cola, claiming that an advertising campaign using his name damaged his career. His action stems from a TV program sponsored by Pepsi Cola in which Denver appeared in the fall of 1974. Pepsi's promotion offered \$1 off on Denver albums purchased at a record store chain. Denver said in his suit filed in Los Angeles that the campaign had cost him as much as \$1.5 million in future earnings.

President Ford's son Jack, 23, joined French oceanographer Jacques Cousteau Sunday for two or three weeks of underwater exploration in the Bahamas. The Cousteau project is funded by the Cousteau Society and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Princess Anne has been made a member of Britain's first all-woman equestrian team. She will take part in a West German championship Sept. 4-7. The event is seen as a chance for the princess to win a place on the British Olympic team.

Vincent Minelli is in Rome to direct a film starring Ingrid Bergman and his daughter, Liza Minelli. How does he feel about directing his daughter for the first time? "The same way I feel about directing her mother Judy Garland," it will be a pleasure to work with a great artist.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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